FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 071 *12 April 1985*

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MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS GROUP MEETS 11 APR

LD111324 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 11 TASS -- The group on intermediate-range nuclear weapons met here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

U.S.-USSR ARMS LIMITATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD101725 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 10 TASS -- A regular session opened here today of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission, set up to facilitate the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the treaty limiting anti-missile defence systems and the interim agreement on some measures in the field of restricting strategic offensive armaments, concluded between the USSR and the United States on May 26 1972, as well as the agreement on measures for reducing the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war, concluded between the two countries on September 30 1971.

U.S. BREACHING CONFIDENTIALITY OF GENEVA TALKS

LD120875 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 12 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Vladimir Bogachev reports:

Washington is high-handedly violating the Soviet-American understanding not to make public information about the course of the Geneva talks with propaganda aims. As the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES points out, the basic facts about the U.S. stand in Geneva were made public in the course of briefings and in statements, contrary to the agreement on observing confidentiality at the talks.

This intentionally organized leakage of information is of an extremely one-sided character. The American side turns over to the press chiefly information about the U.S. proposals which, as journalists in Geneva point out, is specially doctored for the public, while the Soviet initiatives are either passed over in silence, or presented in a distorted light.

If one is to listen, for example, to Paul Nitze, adviser to the President and the U.S. secretary of state on arms reductions talks, he may draw the conclusion that the talks in the group on outer space weapons have turned completely into an American lecture on the "salutary effects" of militarization of near-earth space on stabilizing the military-political situation in the world. There is good reason to believe that, in real fact, the things at the negotiating table are developing in a totally different manner.

The American side has reacted with open exasperation to the Soviet Union's decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspend the implementation of other counter-measures in Europe. Washington saw in this goodwill gesture on the part of the USSR, which is evaluated by the world public as a considerable practical contribution to improving the international situation, a "departure from confidentiality."

According to Washington's absurd logic, the decision made public by the Soviet Union to limit its military activities "sharpens political differences between the two countries," while the adoption by the United States of the programme for the deployment of new intercontinental MX ballistic missiles, which, for that matter, has also been discussed in the United States press, "is a sine qua non of progress at the Geneva talks". It is apt to recall that Max Kampelman, the head of the United States delegation at the talks, whose aim is precisely to reduce and scrap such weapons, was urgently summoned to Washington to drag through the U.S. Congress the MX missile programme.

The first round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons is due to close in Geneva on April 23. It is hard to say whether the sides have succeeded in ensuring any progress in resolving the task of preventing the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth. Yet it is clear that the attempts of the United States at using the talks with propaganda aims will hardly contribute to success in a search for mutually acceptable decisions.

PRAVDA CARRIES EDITORIAL ON PEACE INITIATIVES

PM121103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Our country has been implementing and will continue to implement an active and constructive foreign policy for the sake of strengthening peace. This was reaffirmed by the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum. The new peace initiatives announced by M.S. Gorbachev in his conversation with PRAVDA's editor and confirmed by him during his conversation with the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives are another vivid display of the Soviet Union's loyalty to a peace-loving foreign policy course.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the USSR and the United States impose, for the entire duration of the Geneva talks, a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of strike space weapons, and freeze their strategic offensive weapons. Simultaneously, there must be an end to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, of the buildup of Soviet countermeasures.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union, demonstrating goodwill, is imposing a moratorium on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles and is halting the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The duration of this unilaterally imposed moratorium is through November this year. The decision to be made by the Soviet Union after this depends on whether the United States follws the example that has been set: whether it will halt the deployment of its own medium-range missiles in Europe or not.

In backing up its latest peace proposal with this specific action, the Soviet Union desires to create a favorable atmosphere for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, whose jointly defined subject and goal are: not to begin an arms race in space, to terminate it on earth, and to undertake a radical reduction of nuclear arms with their complete elimination as the end goal. Now it is a matter of implementing the understanding that has been reached.

The importance of the Geneva talks is determined by the fact that the direction to be taken in the development not only of Soviet-American relations but also of the situation in the world as a whole depends on their outcome. There is not much choice here: either an arms race in all directions with the resulting increased threat of war, or the strengthening of general security and, consequently, a more durable peace for all.

All states, large and small, must take part in the search for realistic solutions to the acute problems of our times, in the easing of international tension, but a special role in this respect has to be played primarily by the USSR and the United States, in whose relations something similar to an ice age is discernible despite certain recent positive developments. The reason behind this is the course pursued by Washington of creating a superior military strength which would subordinate the entire world to the United States. A particularly terrifying danger for the planet is posed by the "star wars" plans announced by the Washington administration, and no camouflage or deceitful assurances are capable of hiding this.

While speaking of defense, the United States is actually preparing for attack. While advertising a "space shield," it is forging a space sword; while promising to eliminate nuclear weapons, in practice it is building them up and improving them. In the very same way, while promising the world stability, the United States is leading matters toward the disruption of the military equilibrium. All this is complicating the international situation still further and cannot fail to affect Soviet-American relations, bringing them at times to the brink of acute tension.

The improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States and the imparting of a more stable and constructive nature to them are not only extremely necessary but are also possible, given reciprocity of course.

The realities of today's world must be taken into account in order to build international relations successfully. These realities consist of the fact that two opposite social systems -- socialism and capitalism -- do exist. Dozens of new, active states have emerged in the international arena, with their own history, traditions, and interests. This fact cannot be discounted, the interests of other states cannot be ignored, and, what is more, attempts must not be made to deprive them of the rights to choose for themselves their path of development. This is the broad meaning of the policy of peaceful coexistence under which each system tries to prove its superiority by force of example and not by force of arms.

Another, no less urgent conclusion stems from the realities of today's world. It is the need to halt the arms race. The development of the international situation has reached a dangerous point whereby it is necessary to reject all decisions which would continue to push the world toward a nuclear catastrophe. There does exist a particular need for international cooperation to establish dialogue, for a search for realistic solutions which would ease tension in the world instead of boosting it, and which would help block the path of the arms race.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives have generated a powerful and positive response all over the world. Together with our people, broad circles of the peace-loving international public in the most diverse countries in different continents ardently approve and support them. Numerous press commentaries and statements by soberminded politicians in the West note that the Soviet proposals offer encouraging prospects along the path toward curbing the arms race and easing international tension. Yet, the U.S. Administration, displaying a totally incomprehensible haste, immediately announced its negative attitude toward the Soviet proposals, describing the USSR's actions as "propaganda." Such a reaction causes legitimate doubts regarding the sincerity of U.S. intentions at the Geneva talks.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is confident that opportunities do exist for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and of the general international situation. These opportunities must not be missed. They must be translated into specific policy and practical solutions. The Soviet Union has once more set a good example.

CARRINGTON USED TO DRAW ALLIES INTO 'STAR CLUB'

LD112000 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Obeying the will of the U.S. Administration, the NATO Secretary General Carrington is actively advocating the U.S. "star wars" program with the aim to draw West European countries in the process of the militarization of outer space. Speaking at the French Institute of International Relations in Paris Wednesday, Carrington came out in favour of the "collective participation" of the U.S. allies in the development of the program of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative".

What is the purpose of Carrington's actions when he so insistently invites West Europeans to the "star club"? He does not speak frankly about it. However, following the example of Washington politicians, he hints vaguely that the point at issue is allegedly nothing but scientific research, and it is not known at the moment what will follow next.

What they really have in mind is to add to American nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe heaps of new types of armaments, mostly space-based ones. However, the growth of the volume of nuclear weapons in Western Europe through the deployment of American medium-range missiles has shown that with every new missile the security of Europeans does not increase, but, on the contrary, goes down. Consequently, there is no need to go on with the nuclear arms race. The present-day tense international situation strongly demands the early bringing down of the levels of armed confrontation, of nuclear confrontation in the first place. There exists a favourable possibility for it in the light of the new Soviet-American talks held in Geneva.

However, some Western leaders, with American ones setting the pitch among them, in word promise to eliminate nuclear weapons, while in practice build up and improve them. This stand is at variance with the objectives of the Geneva talks, with the agreement reached by the USSR and the U.S. on the subject and objectives of the talks. These objectives are perfectly clear: not to begin an arms race in outer space, to stop it on the earth, to start the radical reduction of nuclear armaments and their subsequent complete elimination.

A propaganda campaign is being launched in the West. Its initiators maintain that the "star wars" program is allegedly not connected with the complex of problems discussed in Geneva. This is not so. The thing is that the program of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" provides for the research work with the aim to create and then deploy new types of space-based weapons. It is weapons the program deals with, weapons and nothing else. Soothing statements to the effect that U.S. plans of the militarization of outer space are allegedly harmless are intended for naive people. Washington wants to draw its NATO allies in this process of militarization, and Carrington is used by the U.S. Administration for calling them in to the "star club".

LOMEYKO, LEBEDEV SPEAK ON SUMMIT, ARMS

AU111401 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Apr 85 p 3

[First installment of chief editor Thomas Chorherr report on trip he made to the USSR: "The Ice Is Not Yet Broken"]

[Excerpts] Forty years after the end of World War II Moscow is looking to the West very skeptically. It is still very cold in big, wide Russia.

Thus, Vladimir B. Lomeyko, spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry, asks "why the hurry?" when the subject of the chances for a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting comes up. The last time we met was a few years ago in Moscow, when an Austrian journalists delegation attended a round-table discussion with Soviet colleagues under Lomeyko's chairmanship. At that time he was a leading official of the NOVOSTI press agency, but since then he has climbed the ladder and become the sounding board of Moscow's foreign policy.

"Why the hurry? There is no reason for it. The situation is still 'very complicated,'" he adds. This is an expression one encounters again and again when seeking to find out whether a similar impression prevails in Moscow as in the West -- namely, that East-West relations have improved. No, the situation is "complicated," one is told, and if one does not proceed from the fact that a military-strategic balance does exist, which first of all needs to be frozen, then talks are pointless, and particularly talks at the highest level.

Lomeyko thus indicates with friendlier words what an interlocutor from the General Staff, General Lebedev, says more directly and more bluntly: that Western hopes for detente are, at least a present, still premature and seem more or less euphoric. "The situation has not improved, it has deteriorated," the officer says, because the United States is not giving up its nuclear first-strike theory, and its "star wars" concepts are merely additional proof of that. Washington is still filled with the desire for hegemony and the urge for military superiority. "NATO Commander in Chief Rogers has now called for the modernization of conventional arms so that these weapons in their effect equal the means of mass destruction. In other words, the Americans are striving for military superiority in this sector as well.

The argument that the Warsaw Pact is superior to NATO in the field of conventional arms is shrugged off by the general: "If one counts properly, there is no superiority." He then quotes from lists, calculates troop strengths here and there, aircraft — here he even concedes that the East has a slight superiority -- and tanks (where, he argues, the West is stronger, because, "properly" counting, on the one hand one has to add the approximately 6,000 mothballed NATO tanks, which brings the total up to about 25,000, whereas the Soviet tanks deployed beyond the Caucasus Mountains must be deducted since they could not be brought to the West quickly enough...)

Again there is concern over the first strike: "Why did the Americans not commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? We committed ourselves to this." Then he drops a hint for the neutrals: "The theory of a limited nuclear war is untenable. There will not be an automatic, but a logical expansion. We will hit back on the territory of the initiator of the attack and on the territories from which the attack was launched, but we will never direct a strike against countries where no nuclear weapons are sited. However, these countries must not believe that they would remain unaffected by such a war."

Like Lomeyko, the general calls for "the principle of equality and equal security." He gives the impression of being self-assured, although it is believed in the West that the military in Moscow have been somewhat pushed into the background. General Lebedev sees no change in the situation. "Marshal Ustinov was a Politburo member, Marshal Sokolov, the present minister, is not. That is all. Policy is made by the Politburo, and the military are making the recommendations."

The general's comments on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is similarly concise: "First of all, I want to reject the term intervention," he says. "A limited Soviet contingent is stationed there at the invitation of the rightful Afghan Government.

It will remain there until peaceful conditions prevail again in the country; as long as the bandit troops supported by the West, and operating from Pakistani territory, do not discontinue their activities, the contingent will stay where it is."

The general concludes the interview on a peaceful note. Reaching for a chocolate bonbon, he says that he is optimistic that reason will assert itself. At any rate, he says, the Soviet Union wants to hold all talks, at every level, seriously, although the situation is certainly "every complicated."

NITZE PRESSURES RELUCTANT SPAIN ON SDI

PM111150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov "Rejoinder": "The Pentagon Fixer's Trip"]

[Text] Madrid -- Paul Nitze, the U.S. President's special adviser on arms reduction negotiations, has completed a lightning tour of the NATO countries in the highly unseemly role of fixer for the Pentagon and the concerns of the U.S. "death business," which are in its pay.

The Washington envoy was faced not only with convincing the European partners in the North Atlantic bloc of the "absolute necessity" of launching the nuclear arms race in space but also of forcing them to take part in the implementation of those plans in a material way, so to speak. It was with this dubious mission in mind that Paul Nitze also came to Madrid even though, of course, he was perfectly well aware of the Spanish Government's decision to hold a referendum on the question of the country's NATO membership.

It is not just a matter of the referendum. According to information in the newspaper EL PAIS, the present Socialist cabinet does not intend to support Reagan's "star wars" plans despite Washington's constant pressure, which has particularly intensified recently on the eve of the U.S. President's visit to Spain. Such a stance clearly did not please the White House, which decided to offer Spain an inducement by suggesting that it take part in developing the technological programs for the creation of the new types of armaments for the future space systems.

Of course political observers in Madrid did not overlook for one moment the point which Washington's messenger deliberately chose to ignore; namely, the aforementioned referendum which could finally wreck all the U.S. plans to involve Spain not only in the "star wars" preparations but also in NATO's activity in general. However, these postures of silence do not conceal a policy of "waiting for the inevitable" but rather, as EL PAIS has stated, the "Washington administration's confidence that Spain will remain in the bloc and that the degree of its commitment to NATO will increase."

The question arises of where that confidence comes from. Public opinion poll findings do not offer the government the prospect of victory in the approaching referendum, even though it has asked the people to support its stance of continuing the country's membership of NATO. Or perhaps Washington knows of some other plans on this score?

LATE REPORT: 'PLENARY' U.S.-USSR SESSION HELD

LD121330 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 12 TASS -- A plenary meeting of delegations of the USSR and the U.S. at the talks on nuclear and space weapons was held here today.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS WW II CONFERENCE SPEECHES

PM111420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "The Great Feat Will Live Through the Ages: Scientific Conference Devoted to the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War"]

[Text] The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany as an outstanding political event in history. The Soviet people's feat, which will not fade over the centuries, acquires a special significance today: The Soviet Union was and is the main guarantee of peace and security for all the planet's peoples.

On 9 April, Moscow's Central House of the Soviet Army saw the opening of a scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945. The conference, in which prominent Soviet military leaders and historians, scientists from the socialist community countries, and representatives of international scientific assocations are taking part, is organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Defense Ministry, and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was opened by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who delivered an introductory address. World War II swept through Europe, Asia, and Africa like a black tornado, he said. It brought people unheard-of suffering and grief. More than 50 million people died and huge material and cultural assets were destroyed.

On the scientists' proposal, the conference honored the memory of those who fell in the struggle against the fascist aggressors with a minute's silence.

The Soviet people, the speaker went on, made the gravest sacrifices in the war. They bore the main brunt of the fascist invasion. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces, guided by the Communist Party, made the decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, the peoples' liberation from fascist slavery, and the salvation of world civilization, and fulfilled and honored their patriotic and international duty.

The main lesson of the last war, the scientist stressed, is that it is necessary today to fight for the preservation of peace and against the threat of war. The forces of peace can and must conquer the forces of war. It is necessary to bar the path to the militarization of space, secure a freeze on the production of nuclear arms, followed by their total prohibition and destruction, and stop the arms race and the senseless spending of colossal funds and material resources on that race.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany is an international holiday, because a great contribution was made to the victory by the peoples of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition. The fighters of troop formations, partisan armies and detachments, and members of the resistance movement and the antifascist underground in many countries fought courageously against the fascist aggressors. We cordially welcome the delegations that have come to the conference from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, the SFRY, the SRV, the DPRK, and Laos. We are also glad to meet with scientists and public figures from Britain, France, the United States, Finland, Austria, India, Greece, and the FRG.

Those present greeted with applause the message of greetings to the participants in the scientific conference from the CPSU Central Committee, which was read out by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Academician V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, took the floor to deliver a report on "The Worldwide Historical Significance of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the Struggle To Preserve Peace and the Peoples' Security."

Quite soon, he said, the victory holiday will be upon us. It was 40 years ago, 9 May 1945, that a battle of a scale and fierceness without precedent in history came to a victorious close -- the battle against imperialism's most reactionary strike force, Hitlerite fascism, which set itself the goal of destroying the world's first socialist state and establishing world domination. The approaching holiday will mark the victory to which the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, under the leadership of the glorious party of Communists, made the decisive contribution.

The history, course, and results of World War II, the speaker went on, are the subject of a keen ideological struggle and crude falsification on the part of our ideological opponent. This falsification takes place in a number of salients.

Our opponents try, in particular, to deny the Soviet Union's decisive role and at the same time they exaggerate the West's role in the victory. From these false standpoints it is claimed that it was the United States and the other Western countries that brought freedom to the peoples of Europe. We in no way belittle the contribution of our Western allies, the other antifascist forces, and the members of the resistance movement to the victory. The allies fought with some success in Africa and Italy, but those were not by any means the main fronts of the war. The main front was in the east where the Red Army stood against the uncounted hordes of fascist Germany and its allies. It was no accident that after Stalingrad, after the battle of Kursk, after the Vistula and the Oder, many good words were said about the Red Army and the Soviet land. These words came from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle, Dwight Eisenhower and Bernard Montgomery, and many others. Let us just quote the words of Eisenhower, who was at that time supreme commander of the allies' Armed Forces in Western Europe: "The Red Army's campaigns played a decisive role in the defeat of Germany."

It is quite astonishing how short and ungrateful the memory of some Western politicians and ideologists is. But history is history, and you cannot tear pages out of the history books and throw them away.

Their memory is dishonorable too, because even the tremendous sacrifices which the Soviet people made in the Great Patriotic War they blame on us. They say there was a low level of technical equipment of the troops, poor command... True, at the beginning of the war the aggressor had superiority in hardware, but after the national economy had been placed on a war footing by mid-1942, that superiority rapidly waned, and we ended the war with the best military hardware in the world. True, at the beginning of the war our troops suffered defeats and setbacks, but as early as December 1941 we won the Battle of Moscow, and in February 1943 the mighty Battle of Stalingrad, without precedent in history, ended in a brilliant victory for the Soviet Army. Then there were more victories. The last of them was the battle for Berlin, as a result of which the reich was finally overthrown and the red banner of victory fluttered proudly over the Reichstag.

Our people made tremendous, unparalleled sacrifices because the main thrust of Hitler's war machine was directed against them with the resources of virtually the whole of Europe at its disposal.

Academician V.G. Afanasyev's report comprehensively revealed the worldwide historical significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Our victory, he said, is an abrupt breakthrough, a sharp turn in mankind's history. In terms of its significance, it is the second most important world event, after the Great October Scoialist Revolution.

The victory revealed the irreversible nature of socialist gains, the irreversible nature of mankind's movement from capitalism to socialism. The victory in May 1945 was a victory for our socialist social system over capitalism, a victory for socialism's economy, a victory for its social and political system, a victory for its socialist, Marxist-Leninist ideology, a victory for Soviet military science and Soviet military art.

The significance of the victory is that it laid the foundations for the formation of the world socialist community -- a community that is increasingly becoming the decisive political force of today. It is only because the Soviet Union exists, because the socialist community exists, that Europe has lived in peace for 40 years. It is not because the capitalists have become better, but because we have become stronger.

Our victory gave rise to a new upsurge in the world workers' and communist movement and the national liberation movement.

There is another, extremely important lesson of World War II, a lesson of our victory. This war, this victory demonstrated the possibility and necessity of peaceful coexistence between states with opposing social systems. During World War II dozens of countries united to save mankind from the brown plague. Why would not East and West unite in our day, to prevent thermonuclear war?

The victory showed with tremendous persuasive force that it is necessary to fight against war before it breaks out. This is particularly important now that through the fault of imperialist forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, the international situation has deteriorated to the limit, especially in connection with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, the implementation of monstrous military programs in the United States, and the "star wars" plans which are being nurtured across the ocean.

The speaker stressed that mankind is at a turning point in history, and pointed to the problems on whose resolutions man's future depends.

The path to the resolution of these talks is in effect open. Talks have begun in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States. These talks offer an opportunity -- given the sides' mutual readiness for this -- to prevent the speed of the arms race to outer space and to stop it on earth, and thereby to take a major step along the path to resolving the historic task of eliminating nuclear weapons totally, everywhere.

At the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum it was noted that we do not seek to achieve unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO countries or military superiority over them: We want to stop the arms race, not continue it.

Our country's great love of peace, its goodwill, and its sincere desire to stop the arms race are convincingly indicated by the decision we have adopted: The Soviet Union is imposing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and is halting the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The moratorium is in force until November of this year. "What decision we take after that," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said in a conversation with a PRAVDA editor, "will depend on whether the United States follows our example: on whether or not it stops deploying its own medium-range missiles in Europe."

Our decision is an unprecedented, truly historic step.

The people of the earth, its peoples, judge and will continue to judge the intentions of the representatives of big politics not by their words, but by their deeds. The deeds of U.S. politicians are directly opposed to their magniloquent words and promises. At a time when U.S. representatives (and they belong to the "hawkish" tribe) are sitting at the negotiating table in Geneva, the White House and the Pentagon are implementing an unprecedented program for arms, first and foremost nuclear arms.

R. Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) represents a particular danger. The originators of this initiative hypocritically call it defensive. In fact it is the aggressive "star wars" concept. It is an integral part of the global strategy of a first nuclear strike which Washington nurtures.

If the present U.S. rulers lose their heads and risk inflicting a first nuclear strike, a crushing retaliatory strike awaits them. Nobody should make any mistake about that. All the same, we hope for success at the Geneva talks.

The policy of peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the speaker said in conclusion, was and is the cornerstone of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Peace and socialism are indivisible. The struggle for peace is at the same time a struggle for socialism, and socialism's success, in turn, strengthen the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, took the floor to deliver a report on "The Decisive Role of the USSR Armed Forces in the Defeat of Fascist Germany."

The Great Patirotic War, he said, was a severe, terrible test for the Soviet Armed Forces. In the struggle against a strong, experienced, and cruel enemy the socialist state's military organization, the level of development of military science and military art, and the combat training and moral and political qualities of personnel were put to the test. And as the course and outcome of the war confirmed, our Armed Forces passed the severe trial with honor.

On the basis of an in-depth analysis of military operations on the fronts of World War II, the speaker showed convincingly that throughout the 4 years from June 1941 through May 1945, the Soviet-German front was the main, decisive front of the World War II. It was the most important front in terms of its extent, the quantity of forces involved in the struggle, the intensity of military operations, and undoubtedly the significance in terms of the results of the operations.

In the fighting in summer and fall 1941, during the worst period of the war, the Soviet Army, fighting alone against the joint forces of the fascist bloc, resolved the most important task -- it thwarted the enemy's offensive plans and exhausted considerable enemy forces.

As a result of the counteroffensive near Moscow and the subsequent general offensive on eight fronts, the enemy's designs were thwarted and the strategic initiative passed to the Soviet command, where it remained until spring 1942. In the fighting in summer 1942 the enemy went onto the offensive again, but suffered great losses in men and hardware, while in the initial period of the war, in the course of 17 months, the enemy lost a total of more than 2 million of the most highly trained officers and men.

Withstanding the pressure from the aggressor, at the hand of 1942 the USSR Armed Forces confidently entered the second period of the war. They went into a resolute offensive on a huge front from Lake Ladoga to the foothills of the Caucasus. The mass expulsion of the enemy from Soviet soil began. The key to the resolution of these historic tasks was the defeat of fascist forces at Stalingrad, between the Volga and the Don, and in the Kursk Bulge. When our troops reached the Polesye, the enemy's strategic front was split in two.

The military might of Hitler's Germany had been undermined. The aggressive fascist bloc was shaken, and started to disintegrate. A decisive breakthrough in the course of the whole of World War II had taken place. The enemy was forced to renounce the offensive strategy and go over to strategic defense.

As for our Anglo-American allies, at that time they staged a landing on the Apennine Peninsula, liberated one-third of Italy's territory, and became involved in prolonged fighting, facing only 17 German divisions, while there were 221 on the Soviet-German front.

Having completed the total expulsion of the occupying forces from Soviet soil, our Army embarked on the fulfillment of international tasks to liberate Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, eastern Austria, and northern Norway. Polish, Czechoslovak, and Yugoslav troops, Bulgarian units, and Albanian partisan formations fought successfully alongside the Soviet Army. Romanian troops and, in the final stage of the war, some Hungarian units turned their bayonets against German fascism.

By the summer of 1944, when it became obvious that the Soviet Army was capable of completing the defeat of the fascist coalition armies independently and by its own efforts, the Anglo-American troops landed in northern France, opening a second front of armed struggle. Coordinated blows from east and west began to hit the fascist troops. In the course of the Berlin operation the final defeat of the aggressor's Armed Forces was completed.

In terms of military hardware the Soviet Army showed itself on the battlefield to be a first-class army, the army with the highest combat capability in the world. Waging an armed struggle on the most important front of World War II against the main forces of the coalition of fascist states, it routed, captured, and destroyed 607 divisions, while during the whole of the war the Anglo-American allies defeated 176 divisions. The German Army's losses in the war against the USSR amounted to 80 percent of all its losses. Soviet troops destroyed and seized more than 75 percent of the enemy's weapons and combat hardware.

In the first 3 years of the war, 77 percent of the entire German Armed Forces were in action against Soviet forces. The Hitlerite leadership was fully aware that Germany's fate would be decided in the east. That was why it never shrank from sharply weakening its forces in other theaters with a view to doing everything possible to strengthen its groupings on the eastern front. This was greatly assisted by the policy of the U.S. and British ruling circles, which delayed the opening of the second front. The passivity of the Anglo-American Armed Forces enabled the Hitlerites to transfer more than 268 divisions to the east from West European countries in the course of the war. Moreover, the Hitlerites sent 165 newly formed divisions to the eastern front.

The Soviet-German front not only attracted the main forces of the Wehrmacht, it also differed from the other fronts by virtue of the duration and intensity of the armed struggle. Of the 1,418 days of the war, active, continuous combat operations were taking place on that front for 1,320 days, whereas on the North African front they lasted 309 days, and on the Italian front 492 days.

The Soviet Armed Forces, the speaker stressed, successfully fulfilled the highly complex tasks of wartime only because the whole course of the struggle was led by an experienced, wise, farsighted political leader in the form of the Leninist Communist Party. At every stage of the war the party successfully resolved the most complex tasks of military building and the organization of combat operations on the front and material backup. The Soviet Armed Forces emerged from the war tempered and enriched by vast combat experience.

In the postwar period the Soviet Army and Navy have multiplied their might many times, and are prepared to reliably defend the gains of socialism. They are now in constant readiness, which was and is a very important factor deterring the enemies of peace from military provocations, adventures, and the unleashing of a new world war.

This is all the more important now that aggressive imperialist circles, and above all the United States, have set a course of the arms race and moved on to practical measures to implement vast programs aimed at achieving military superiority, the militarization of peace, and preparations for a world war.

But the imperialists should entertain no illusions. The personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces now have a level of field, air, and sea training, an order in the daily life of formations, units, and ships, such as to enable them immediately, at any moment and in the most complex conditions, to rebuff an attack by aggressors, wherever it may come from and whatever means or methods the enemy may use.

The harsh lessons of the last war, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov said in conclusion, remind us of the need to maintain the greatest vigilance, to keep a sharp eye on the intrigues of the enemies of peace, to increase combat readiness, and to strengthen collaboration among the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

The conference participants heard a report by Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor L.M. Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, on "the Soviet Rear in the Great Patriotic War."

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War, he said, fully revealed socialism's advantages and its tremendous economic, sociopolitical, and moral potential. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of victory notes, it was a victory for the most advanced social system, the socialist economic system.

Above all, we give due credit to the party's wise political, economic, and military strategy -- a strategy that naturally led to victory.

The victory in the war, the speaker went on, was prepared by the entire previous course of socialist building. Our country's working people spared no effort or resources to develop industry, socialist agriculture, and transportation. In the three prewar 5-year plans 9,000 major industrial enterprises were commissioned in the USSR; the production of the means of production increased 13-fold compared with 1913. High quality metallurgy and precision machine building were developed, and in wartime they formed the basis for the organization of series production of aircraft, tank ships, artillery guns, and other military hardware.

Fascist Germany's perfidious attack caused an abrupt change in the tasks facing the Soviet economy. From the moment on, by the party's will, our entire country became one big military camp.

Utilizing the advantages of the socialist planning system, the party and the Soviet state transferred the national economy onto a war footing in a very short space of time.

In the first months of the war, the mass relocation of a vast quantity of assets and equipment and millions of people from the front-line and adjacent regions to the country's eastern regions was of particular significance. Basically, a whole industrial country was relocated to the east. This was an impressive operation of equal significance to the greatest successful battles of World War II. By March 1942 the production of defense output in the country's eastern regions had reached the prewar level of production for the country as a whole, and was continuing to grow rapidly.

The growth in military production was mainly associated with the tremendous work which was done to expand existing enterprises and build new ones. Construction schedules were extremely tight. Thus at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine the fifth and sixth furnaces were built in 6 months -- before the war it took 2-8 years.

Thanks to the measures adopted by the party, as early as 1942 the Soviet Union surpassed fascist Germany by 90 percent in the production of combat aircraft, by 290 percent in the production of tanks and self-propelled guns, 210 percent in the production of all types and calibers of guns, and 200 percent in the production of rifles and carbines. More ammunition was also produced.

In 1944 our industry was producing as many tanks, self-propelled guns, and combat aircraft in a day as were needed at that time to make up approximately a tank brigade, a self-propelled artillery regiment, and three aviation regiments. In all, during the war our industry provided the front with 102,800 tanks and self-propelled guns, 112,100 combat aircraft, and 482,200 guns of all types and calibers.

The Soviet rear was able to achieve not only a significant growth in the production of armaments, but also an improvement in their qualitative characteristics. During the war years, for instance, 25 new models of aircraft (including modifications) and 23 types of aircraft engines entered series production. In terms of combat characteristics the country's tanks and self-propelled guns surpassed the corresponding foreign-made machines.

The country's wartime economy worked at a high level of efficiency and productivity. While smelting approximately one-third as much steel and extracting not much more than one-fifth as much coal as fascist Germany (taking into account imports from occupied countries and annexed territories), during the war years the Soviet Union made nearly twice as much combat hardware and armaments as fascist Germany. The speaker went on to describe the heroic labor of workers in agriculture, transportation, and construction.

Despite the tremendous difficulties and the temporary loss of the main grenaries, the Soviet Union resolved the task of supplying the Red Army and the population with food independently and virtually without outside help. As for transportation, it played a decisive part in the successful relocation of production forces to the east and fulfilled with honor the equally difficult and complex task of shipping troops and freight to the front and supplying the needs of the wartime economy.

The construction workers' feat is indicated by these figures: During the war years 3,500 major industrial enterprises were built in the country's rear regions; in regions liberated from the enemy, 7,500 major enterprises were restored. From 1 July 1941 through 1 January 1946 housing with a total area of 102.5 million square meters was built or restored.

The growing demands of the front and rear, the speaker went on, required constant intensive work to seek more efficient ways of using labor resources, to organize the training and retraining of cadres, and to distribute and redistribute them among sectors of the national economy and regions of the country. This task, too, was resolved.

Soviet scientists made a great contribution to ensuring the country's defense capability. Their efforts were concentrated mainly on discovering and designing means of defense and resolving the associated scientific problems.

A vivid manifestation of Soviet people's patriotism during the war years was the working people's voluntary financial assistance to the state, which made it possible to send considerable additional hardware and weapons to the front. The money received from the population for the Defense Fund and for the production of military hardware through loans and lotteries amounted to more than R118 billion.

During the war years, the speaker said in conclusion, millions of working people in the Soviet rear devoted all their efforts to the cause of victory, convincingly showing the whole world the truth of Lenin's words: "In war, the victor is he who has more reserves, more sources of strength, and more endurance among the people."

A report on "The Communist Party -- Inspirer and Organizer of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War" was delivered by Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. War, he noted, can to some extent alter or modify the forms of operation of social laws, but it cannot annul them. The leading role of the Communist Party is one of the natural laws which must be taken into account in order to understand the successes of socialist, communist progress.

The foundations of victory were laid under the CPSU's leadership even before the war. The report revealed in detail the party's strategic line aimed at strengthening and defending the socialist state, the major social transformations carried out under its leadership, the planned measures adopted by the party and government in the prewar years to strengthen the country's defense capability and military-economic potential, and the CPSU's multifaceted activity to educate the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It also showed that the CPSU's policy, which was aimed at preventing war and curbing the aggressor, was one of the preconditions of the fact that in the war years all progressive forces fighting against war and reaction rallied around the USSR.

When the Hitlerites perfidiously attacked our motherland, the party assumed the full weight of responsibility for the future of the country and people, the fate of world socialism, and mankind's liberation from the fascist yoke. On the basis Lenin's behest that in the conditions of war everyone "must pull themselves up military-fashion, transferring most of their work, efforts, and concerns to direct war tasks," it rapidly and effectively restructured the whole of its activity in accordance with the tasks of the struggle and the tremendous danger which hung over the country and ensured firm unity of party, state, and military leadership.

The 29 June 1941 directive of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and the Soviet of People's Commissars on the mobilization of all forces and resources to defeat the fascist aggressors was a very important party document defining the whole program for reorganizing the country's life on a war footing.

Alongside measures to create a unified, centralized leadership centrally (the State Defense Committee, of which I.V. Stalin became chairman) and locally (city defense committees), the institution of Central Committee party organizers at the most important enterprises was extended. The most eminent party workers, including Central Committee members, were sent to do leadership work in the Army. Several tens of thousands of Communists left for the front as political fighters.

The Communists marched at the head of the fighting people, in their front ranks. The people entrusted the party with their future. They trusted it, just as the party trusted in the people's strength and staunchness. The more difficult the situation became at the front, the greater the number of servicemen joining the party's ranks and becoming Communists. During the war the number of servicemen in Army party organizations increased fivefold, and in the Navy there was nearly a threefold increase.

During the war years the Communist Party did everything it could to ensure the full development of such characteristic motive forces in the socialist society as its moral and political unity (the leading role in this unity belonged to the heroic working class, whose alliance with the peasantry and intelligentsia strengthened more and more in the course of the war), the friendship of the peoples, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and the masses' social activeness, which grew up on the basis of the socialist economic base. The objective conditions of the socialist society and the party's tremendous ideological and educational work enhanced and developed the creative energy of the people's masses. Under the Communist Party's leadership our people worked miracles of heroism during the war years, and it was mass, conscious heroism.

Using specific examples and facts, the speaker showed convincingly that the party's attention was constantly focused on questions of the all-around strengthening of the Army and Navy, the strengthening of their might and combat capability, and the provision of officer cadres and modern hardware and weapons for the troops.

The supreme manifestation of Soviet patriotism and the heroism of the people's masses was the development of the partisan movement in the temporarily enemy-occupied territories. It was a mighty movement of the whole people, a conscious, organized movement led by the party. Hundreds of party committees, uniting 140,000 Communists, operated behind enemy lines.

The speaker spoke of the party's leading role in mobilizing the forces and resources of the national economy for the needs of military production. The facts show, he said, that in terms of the efficiency of utilization of the available material, scientific, technical, and other resources the Soviet Union surpassed the capitalist countries that took part in World War II. The Great Patriotic War fully revealed the tremendous potential of the socialist method of production and the creative abilities of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia and of party, Komsomol, trade union, economic, administrative, scientific, engineering, and design cadres educated by the Communist Party.

On the Soviet-German front, the speaker went on, it was not only two armies opposing each other, but two ideologies -- the scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology, a true ideology of the people expressing the vital interests of the working people and of social progress, on the one hand,and the misanthropic, militarist ideology of fascism on the other. The Communist Party counterposed to Hitlerism, racial hatred, and malicious nationalism the ideas of the equality of nations, friendship among peoples, proletarian internationalism, and the moral and political chohesion of Soviet society. This was one of the sources of our victory. Fascism was broken not only by the force of arms, but by the force of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the consciousness of the masses educated by the party.

The party organizations based their ideological education work at the front and in the rear on the scientific analysis of the nature, aims, and tasks of the Great Patriotic War.

The party's word was taken to the masses by tens of thousands of speakers and lecturers. Writers and poets, composers and musicians, theater workers and artists were in a single combat formation with all Soviet people, using their creative work to kindle in Soviet people's hearts the sacred fire of courage, valor, and staunchness of spirit.

Academician A.G. Yegorov wnt on to speak of the CPSU's foreign policy activity in the war years, which was aimed at creating favorable international conditions for the attainment of victory. It was a class policy, internationalist in its nature, and its significance increased particularly in the final stage of the war, when combat operations spread to the territory of contiguous states.

The Great Patriotic War, the speaker said, confirmed the justice and profundity of Lenin's proposition that a revolution must know how to defend itself. It showed that it is only possible to successfully defend revolutionary gains, to defend socialism, under the leadership of a party of the working class -- a united and cohesive party. A party which is guided by a truly scientific, Marxist-Leninist outlook. It showed that the imperialists' attempts to decide the historical dispute with socialism in their own favor by military force or the threat of force are doomed to failure. A people who know they are fighting for their motherland's freedom, independence, and soc[illegible] progress, a people rallied around a Marxist-Leninist party, believing in it boundlessly and following it, are invincible. The report revealed the lessons which the peoples draw from the past so as to prevent a new world war, save mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction, and ensure peace. As we mark the 40th anniversary of victory, the speaker said in conclusion, we are consolidating this victory with a policy of peace and security for all people of the planet and by protecting mankind against the monstrous dangers of a new world war.

After the reports had been heard, the sections began their sessions. N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, are taking part in the scientific conference.

UN DISTRIBUTES GROMYKO ANNIVERSARY PEACE LETTER

LD111946 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 11 TASS -- The letter from Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the commission for the holding in the USSR of the Year of the United Nations Organisation and the International Year of Peace, to the United Nations secretary general on the question of marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organisation and observing the International Year of Peace has been distributed as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

Proceeding from its adherence to the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter, the Soviet Union believes that the marking of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organisation and the observance of the International Year of Peace can and must serve as an additional impetus to mobilising the efforts of peoples and United Nations member states to eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening international peace and security, the letter says.

As it was noted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union, being a convinced opponent of a solution of outstanding international issues by means of force, has always attached and continues to attach much importance to the United Nations Organisation as an effective instrument of peace and is prepared to take new steps so that the just, democratic principles, on which the United Nations was founded 40 years ago, would become firmly embedded in the practice of international relations.

The decision to mark 1985 as the Year of the United Nations and 1986 as the International Year of Peace acquires special importance in connection with the celebration by the peoples of the world of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, which created the conditions for the formation of the United Nations Organisation that is called upon to work to save the coming generations from the calamities of war.

MORE ON O'NEILL-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Leaves USSR

LD120842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0804 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Apr (TASS) -- The trip to the Soviet Union undertaken at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet "was successful and will serve the strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of the United States and the USSR, and the cause of peace," stated Thomas O'Neill, head of the delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress and speaker of the House. Having completed its official visit the delegation left the Soviet Union today.

The parliamentarians were seen off at the Pulkovo Airport by Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, and by Yuriy Izrael, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and other officials.

O'Neill Interviewed at Airport

LD111642 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is completing its tour of the country. Before leaving Moscow by air, the leader of the delegation, Thomas O'Neill, gave an interview to a correspondent of the "Vremya" program.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Speaker, what can you say about the results of your visit and of your meetings and conversations with the Soviet leaders?

[O'Neill, voice in English fading into Russian translation] Well, it was a delight and an honor to be with the leaders of this great nation. It has been a marvelous visit. I had an opportunity to meet the leaders of your great country, and, what is particularly important, to talk with your new leader. We had a very interesting dialogue. We discussed in detail many problems because of which tension arises from time to time in relations between our two countries. We expressed our point of view, and the Soviet leaders expounded their views on these important questions. At times, these were tough statements; but as a result, a better mutual understanding has been engendered, and the knowledge that we can have more such meetings in the future. We, on our part, are willing to receive further Soviet delegations. If you know and can meet each other, and hold discussions at the conference table, you can usually solve many problems.

So we are happy to have been here. We have taken very seriously all the proposals that have been made in the course of the talks, and we'll be giving a detailed report of them to the U.S. President, the secretary of state, and the leading members of Congress.

[Correspondent] Do you see any way of improving relations between our two countries?

[O'Neill] Yes, I now see what possibilities there are, and our meetings here have helped. The answer is yes. Thank you. [preceding sentence and expression of thanks heard in English]

PRAVDA Reports 9 Apr Talks

PM111206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] The conversation between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, respectively chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, and a U.S. House of Representatives delegation headed by House Speaker T. O'Neill continued in the Kremlin 9 April. An exchange of opinions on questions of security took place.

The Soviet side stressed that the American space program, which is leading to the creation of fundamentally new arms systems and a new class of nuclear weapons, marks a new round in the arms race, leads to the destabilization of the military-strategic situation, and increases the risk of military conflict. In view of this, the Soviet Union insists on the nonmilitarization of space and the examination of this system in close relationship to the problem of substantially reducing both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. The American side was unable to offer any arguments to refute this viewpoint.

The deputies stressed that space technology must be used for peaceful purposes. There are great opportunities for bilateral cooperation here in the long term. The Soviet side stated that the U.S. desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR, including in the sphere of space, is futile. The U.S. Administration's aggressive course in Latin America, the Near East, and Asia was also noted.

The American side again raised a number of well-known artificial questions such as the question of human rights and alleged Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries. The Soviet side gave clear and reasoned answers to all these questions, stressing that the United States has no moral right to raise such questions in view of the numerous and daily breaches of human rights in the United States and American breaches of human rights and the rights of entire peoples in all parts of the world and their provocative policy of aggression, including America's undeclared war against Nicaragua. Both sides spoke of the need to continue looking for ways to improve mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and United States and the need to resume trade, economic, and cultural cooperation. The reaching of new agreements on disarmament will help alleviate international tension.

The following took part in the conversation on the Soviet side: G.A. Arbatov, V.V. Zagladin, Yu.A. Izrael, R.I. Kosolapov, S.A. Losev, N.I. Maslennikov, B.I. Stukalin, A.M. Subbotin, A.B. Chakovskiy, S.V. Chervonenko, and A.N. Yakovlev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; V.P. Trushin, USSR first deputy internal affairs minister; and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate.

FRG TV: SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR NICHOLSON KILLING

DW111318 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Possibly the Soviet soldier who shot and killed Major Nicholson of the U.S. military mission in the GDR in March will face trial. Bonn sources said with reference to East bloc circles that investigations are under way to ascertain whether the guard rashly used his weapon against Nicholson. The soldier has been put under arrest. Bonn sources believe that the information from the East bloc is a purposeful leak aimed at toning down the outrage over the death of the American.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE RECEIVES GUZHENKO FOR TALKS

LD111756 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 11 TASS -- The Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone today received the USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine, Chairman of the USSR-Japan Society Timofey Guzhenko who is staying here at the invitation of Japanese societies of friendship with the Soviet Union. In the course of their conversation the prime minister stressed the big importance of his recent meeting with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. He said that at present Japanese-Soviet relations are developing in the direction of strengthening and declared for promoting them further.

Timofey Guzhenko noted that the Soviet Union comes out for the expansion of mutually advantageous relations of cooperation with Japan and the big importance of the invigoration of economic, cultural and other ties between the two countries. He stressed the need of efforts to preserve peace and stop the arms race.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH ASEAN STATES DISCUSSED

PM111529 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 April 1985 in its First Edition carries on page 6 under the heading "The Other Side of 'Harmony': Japan and the ASEAN Countries" a 1,600-word dispatch from own correspondent Yu. Vdovin, date-lined Tokyo, April. Vdovin begins by examining Japan's self-image in the world and the attempts to cultivate in Japanese people a "sense of superiority" and "nationalist sentiments," and goes on to examine the increasing importance Japan assigns to the ASEAN countries, which, he says, it is using to "build up its own expansionist might." He describes Japanese exports to the ASEAN countries and the scale of its investments there, noting that "nearly all the ASEAN countries have a chronic deficit in trade with Japan." Vdovin concludes with the following passage:

"At every convenient opportunity, Tokyo assures its neighbors in the region that the past will never be repeated. When asked to explain Japan's steady buildup of its own combat might, the rapid growth of its military spending, the plans to send warships 1,000 miles from Japan's shores, and the increasingly active involvement in the Pentagon's dangerous world strategy, it replies that this is necessary in order to 'oppose the growing Soviet military threat,' which is now augmented by the 'Vietnamese threat' as well. This works on some people. Statements to that effect are presented as evidence that Japan's 'defense efforts' meet with understanding in the Southeast Asian countries.

"That, in particular, is how the Japanese press initially presented the results of the recent visit by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone to ASEAN countries. Yet after the Japanese premier had left, many of the leaders of those states expressed themselves differently.

"Philippine President Marcos, for instance, stated at a press conference at that time: 'I warned Japan not to extend its military might infinitely.' Indonesian President Suharto expressed himself in a similar vein, as the newspaper MAINICHI reported. Those countries' press had even firmer views. Japan has already become an economic giant in Asia, the Philippine DAILY EXPRESS writes. If it also becomes the biggest military force in the region, this will cause tremendous concern and horrify the peoples of Asia, the newspaper warns.

"Something else also worries the region's countries. They are becoming increasingly aware that Japan's strengthening influence in Southeast Asia has the aim, in conjunction with Washington, of turning the region into a kind of economic, political, and military rear for imperialism's Far Eastern center, cutting it off from the Nonaligned Movement, and hindering the region's transformation into a zone of peace.

"The involvement of Southeast Asia in the anti-Soviet triangle of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which Reagan and Nakasone both seek, will lead to the further exacerbation of tension in the region, which is contrary to the national interests of Japan and the ASEAN countries, EKONOMISUTO writes. We must agree."

COMMENTARY VIEWS F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

OW102335 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] You will now hear a commentary by military affairs commentator Nikolayev on Japan's increasing alignment with the U.S. line of building up its nuclear war capability:

The first contingent of three F-16 fighter-bombers arrived at the U.S. Misawa air base on 4 April. Deployment to Japan of nuclear bombers -- qualitatively new U.S. military aircraft -- has thus begun through the Japanese Government's formal approval. This clearly violates Japan's three nonnuclear principles.

The F-16, which, in normal operations, has a radial range of 1,000 km and, when refueled in flight, can extend its radius of action up to 4,000 km, is capable of carrying nuclear arms, including Tomahawk cruise missiles. Washington and Tokyo do not keep it a secret that the F-16 is capable of striking the first nuclear blow at the Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, and 3,000 km deep inside the Soviet maritime province of Siberia.

Two years ago preparations began for deploying aircraft capable of carrying nuclear arms in the northeastern part of Japan proper. A project hurriedly began to further extend runways, which were then already the longest in Japan, and to set up a new radar base. The Japanese Government agreed to bear three-fourths of the total construction cost amounting to $370 million. Since 1984 the renovation cost for Misawa base has formally been included in Japan's military budget. The deployment of the F-16 fighter-bombers at Misawa base will be completed in the summer of next year. There will be 53 F-16 aircraft at the base by then. Japanese newspapers point out serious consequences which the deployment of the U.S. fighter-bombers at Misawa base will entail. They stress that it will escalate deployment of U.S. nuclear arms in the Far East.

A program has now been carried out at full speed to equip vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet with both nuclear and nonnuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles. As is widely known, nuclear-powered 7th Fleet vessels have frequently visited Japanese ports. A cruise missile can have a warhead which is 10 times as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. According to noted U.S. nuclear arms expert Mr (Arkin), by equipping its vessels with Tomahawk cruise missiles, this fleet will double its nuclear strike capability. In addition, preparations are under way in South Korea for the ground deployment of medium-range Pershing II missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles. There is no guarantee that these kinds of weapons will not be deployed in Japan. A special report prepared by the U.S. Department of Defense names Misawa, Sasebo, the Shiretoko Peninsula in eastern Hokkaido, and Oga as prospective sites for ground deployment of cruise missiles.

As military experts point out, 119 Pentagon facilities in Japan have all been participating in preparations for global or nuclear hostilities where genocidal weapons will be used. In these Pentagon plans, Japan -- as part of the global U.S. nuclear strategy -- is considered a base for the Pentagon's nuclear missile attacks; that is, Japan is regarded as a hostage which will be subject to retaliations when the Pentagon resorts to any adventurous acts.

AFGHAN ARMY CARRIES OUT SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

PM110923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[Dispatch by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Successful Operation"]

[Text] The Afghan Army command does not regard as a large-scale operation the one completed recently in Deh Sabz district, which is a few dozen kilometers from Kabul. It was an ordinary, partial [chastnaya] operation that resulted in the defeat of the bandit grouping of Mowlawi Fayvullah.

The success was determined by the organic combination of precise, tactically skillful, and flexible control on the one hand and the organization, initiative, and boldness of those who carried out the command's plan on the other. In addition, let us note that it is perhaps not since last year's Orgun operation that the government troops have seized so much heavy weaponry as trophies.

Near the command point close to the hamlet of Babakashkhar, a trophy exhibition was organized: 25 large-caliber machine guns, 3 mountain antiaircraft guns, 4 82-mm mortars, 12 rocket launchers, including 1 12-barrel launcher and 1 6-barrel launcher, 200 shells for rocket launchers, 5 recoilless rifles, 10 mobile antiaircraft missile complexes, 130 units of firearms, and 1 radio station. That was far from everything seized during the operation.

The abundance of trophies can be explained not only by the Afghan servicemen's ability to fight well; as Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Madjid Rejistani aptly noted: "There was plenty to take as trophies."

Lieutenants Kamil and Omar Zubeyr and Privates Ramazan and Rudreddin were among the first to discover dushman weapons caches. Soviet sappers were also lucky. They were brought in to clear mines from roads, villages, and the caves where the dushmans stored their weapons. Frequently, at a signal from the mine detectors the sappers removed from underground not only mines but recoilless rifles, mortars, and machine guns...

When the time came for us to fly out, a cloud was advancing on the pass through which our return route lay. The pilots were flying the helicopter about 50 meters above the ground, but we flew on with no fear that a machine gun would strike us from somewhere. The region has become free of dushmans. Hamlets could be seen from the helicopter. People were walking between the adobe walls, fires were smoking, and wash was hung out to dry. Life was returning to the valley, a peaceful life without fear for the future.

BRIEFS

USSR-INDIA SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- A scientific cooperation program between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Academy of Sciences for 1985-1990 has been signed in Delhi. It encompasses a broad range of problems in the field of cosmology, low temperature and plasma physics, radio astronomy, chemistry, environmental protection, and others. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 85 LD]

PRK'S HUN SEN PRAISES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

PM111506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consistent Course"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr -- Cambodia highly assesses the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and fully supports the constructive initiatives of the Land of the Soviets aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe and strengthening the peoples' security, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister, has said here.

The Soviet Union's constructive stance at the Geneva talks with the United States on nuclear and space weapons are a graphic example of the USSR's consistent, peaceful foreign policy course. The Soviet Union is in favor of achieving mutually acceptable accords with a view to preventing the militarization of space, curbing the arms race, and easing international tension.

People's Kampuchea resolutely denounces the U.S. Administration's policy aimed at achieving unilateral superiority in weapons and further aggravating the world situation. The PRK demands that the United States cease its overt interference in the internal affairs of free independent states, above all the countries of Southeast Asia and Indochina. The peoples of the region must have the opportunity to overcome existing differences without outside pressure, on the basis of peaceful talks between the sides involved.

The constructive proposals put forward at the conference of Indochinese countries' foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City have become a reliable basis for easing tension around Cambodia and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. These initiatives, aimed at a peaceful political settlement of existing problems, enjoy the support of the entire progressive public.

The important victories won by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army in the dry season over the Khmer reactionary gangs who tried to undermine the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity eloquently attest to the consolidation of the Republic's defense capability. The Cambodian people have sufficient opportunities to reliably defend the gains of the revolution and to deal a fitting rebuff to the forces of imperialism and international reaction, Hun Sen stressed.

LOSONCZI SPEAKS ON HUNGARY'S LIBERATION

PM111644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, at 3 April ceremonial session of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the Patriotic People's Front National Council, and the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society Board in Budapest to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation]

[Text] April 4 is the most important holiday of the Hungarian people. On that day in 1945 the Soviet Army liberated our motherland from the fascist occupiers. Since then this holiday has been the embodiment of the fact that the people's centuries-old dream -- to be free and independent -- has materialized.

The routing of fascism and the liberation led Hungary out of the historical crisis. The antipeople regime and the Hitlerite occupation of our country was ended as a result of the victory over fascism. The Hungarian people nurture feelings of profound gratitude, primarily to the Soviet people. They remember with gratitude the role played by the Soviet Union in the establishment of our national independence and the creation of our autonomous state, and also the internationalist assistance given to us by the USSR in the process of socialist development. Hungary's working people hold sacred the memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for our people's freedom.

Today we proudly remember the Hungarians who fought in the ranks of the liberators and antifascists, who struggled against fascism in Hungary and other European countries.

The path traveled by the country in the past 40 years proves that the liberation became a historical turning point in the Hungarian people's destiny, which provided opportunities for democratic transformations. In 1944-1945 our people stood at a crossroads. The working class and working people made the correct choice by taking power. We put an end to the foreign policy course of the previous regime and to the chauvinism that fans enmity between peoples, and formed an alliance with the world's progressive forces. This was how the foundations were laid for the real friendship and cooperation with neighboring states that took the same path of development as a result of the great victory. Since that time, Hungary's relations with the fraternal socialist countries have been developing beneath the flag of the community of our principles, fundamental interests, and goals.

In the past 4 decades we have always been able to count on the assistance of the USSR and our allies. Thanks to the Hungarian people's efforts we were able to build the new life and restore the devastated economy. The foundations of the new socialist state were laid in Hungary thanks to the support of the masses and with their active participation.

The path we have traveled in 40 years has not been as easy and as straight as we had imagined in the first joyful days of newly acquired freedom. Nevertheless, the results achieved in this period speak for themselves. During the building of the new socialist society our people have traveled a path which we perceive as the most significant period in our national history.

At the initial stage of socialist building a situation developed in Hungary which endangered not only our people's gains but also the foundations of the socialist system. When the people's power was threatened, the Soviet Union proved once again in actions that it is on the side of the revolutionary forces representing the interests of the Hungarian working class.

The USSR rendered internationalist assistance to the Hungarian people in crushing the counterrevolutionary forces and in the cause of preventing the civil war which was threatening our country at that time. The MSZMP learned lessons from this. In its policy it adheres to the general laws of socialist building while at the same time taking into consideration national conditions of development. Our party proclaimed a political program which has made it possible to rally the whole people for the sake of achieving the goals of socialism.

Over the past decades, Hungary has become a developed industrial country with a modern agriculture. With the help of measures in the sphere of improving management of the economy, we have achieved considerable progress in consolidating the national economic potential and raising the economy's efficiency. Work is in progress in Hungary to expand and develop socialist democracy, which is an important feature of the social system. The development of society's creative forces has led to qualitative changes in the life of the working masses. The power of the working class and the working people in Hungary today is firm and the domestic political situation in the country is stable. The national economy has everything it needs for further successful development.

Our party's policy serves the further prosperity of the Hungarian people and is based on creative application of Marxism-Leninism with due consideration of internal conditions of development. The experience of the CPSU and the fraternal parties in other countries that have taken the path of socialist development offers our people significant help in socialist building and in the creation of a socialist society in conformity with Hungary's conditions.

National unity and the support of the masses constitute the most important strength of our system. The overwhelming majority of workers, rural working people, and representatives of the intelligentsia support the most important goals of party policy and help achieve them with their specific deeds.

We can say that even under more complex circumstances we have maintained the balanced nature of the national economy and political stability. Transferring the economy to intensive tracks is a hard task. Nevertheless, its solution cannot be postponed. We need to adapt faster and better to changes in the world economy and reduce the historically determined lag behind economically and technologically developed countries. We must continue to develop the system of political institutions and democracy in our social life. We perceive the efficient functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy as the basic means for implementing party policy. Our optimism is backed by the Hungarian people's social gains and the results of the development of the economy and culture.

Consequently, we have a reliable base for solving the tasks facing us. This was the flag beneath which the 13th MSZMP Congress carried out its work. It confirmed the strategic political line followed by our party for almost 3 decades, summed up the results of our people's labor, and adopted long-term decisions in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. We can say that the Hungarian people have been given a program for the next 5 years which inspires us with confidence of further progress in the building of socialism.

We are striving to ensure that, in parallel with preserving and consolidating our main gains and social assets, we lay foundations for the more dynamic development of the national economy and for the improvement of socialist democracy. The program has been elaborated on the basis of the people's trust in the party and the broad cohesion of the entire society. It can be implemented only as a result of the joint labor and common efforts of Communists and nonparty people. In the course of implementing the 7th 5-Year Plan, we will be able to achieve a tangible increase in the living standards of all strata of the population by substantially increasing efficiency, the interest of labor collectives, and the level of purposeful work by leading organs and leaders.

The congress accomplished its task and expressed its view on the fundamental issues of the country's development. The MSZMP counts on the support of each patriot and the entire Hungarian people to attain the set goals.

An address by the Patriotic People's Front is currently being prepared in connection with the forthcoming elections of national assembly and local council deputies in Hungary. We will cast our votes for the implementation of the socialist social program, for the solution of the new and responsible tasks.

The 40th anniversary of the liberation reminds us of what war brings to people. Europe's peoples will never forget the horrors of World War II and the victims it claimed. We possess all the strength needed to prevent the new catastrophe threatening mankind.

Together with our allies we are advocates of cooperation, talks among states with different social systems, and peace on our planet. Hungary believes that safeguarding peace is the most important question for all mankind. It is convinced that the might of the socialist community states, their desire for peace, the international movement of fighters for peace, and last, but by no means least, the efforts of realistic minded figures in capitalist countries are capable of halting the actions of imperialist forces and groupings interested in an arms race and the deterioration of the internal situation.

The deterioration of the world situation is not an irreversible process. The Soviet-American talks on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons which began recently are an encouraging sign that a possibility does exist to break the deadlock on this question.

As a reliable member of the Warsaw Pact organization, Hungary feels -- just as its allies do -- profoundly responsible for the preservation of peace on our planet and the development of normal interstate relations. Hungary's foreign policy is based on a principled foundation. Our country is a firm link in the community of socialist states. The fundamental goal of its policy is to further the cause of peace and social progress, thus ensuring favorable conditions for socialist creative labor. The lasting and unbreakable alliance with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of our entire international activity. It is thanks to this that Hungary's international prestige is growing. It is linked with the implementation of a consistently peace-loving course which takes reality into account. This prestige is mainly founded on the socialist gains acquired as a result of the Hungarian people's labor.

During the past period Hungary has emerged from international isolation. It builds its international policy on the foundation of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Celebrating the 40th anniversary of liberation, we declare anew that Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which has linked our peoples together with firm bonds, is of abiding importance for the Hungarian people. In the future, just as at present, the Soviet Union will remain the most reliable international mainstay of our motherland's independence and of the Hungarian people's socialist creative labor.

Our people express solidarity with the struggle waged by developing states and progressive national liberation movements, with the struggle waged by peoples all over the world for freedom and independence. We support actions by democratic and progressive forces against dictatorial and racist regimes.

We shape our contacts with states with different social systems in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual advantage. We are ready to conduct dialogue and develop cooperation with all social and political forces favoring the defense of peace and the consolidation of detente.

During the past 4 decades of free development Hungary has achieved significant results. We are justly proud ofthem. The Hungarian people have all the opportunities to solve the major tasks facing them, preserve the gains, and take yet another step forward along the path of socialist building.

Celebrating the jubilee of the country's liberation, Hungary's working people express profound respect for all who participated in the struggle against fascism, a struggle which opened new historical vistas ahead of us. Consolidating the unity of the socialist nation, we will continue to channel all energies toward the achievement of the set goals, the further prosperity of the Hungarian people, and the development of the socialist motherland.

SOKOLOV, SIWICKI ADDRESS WARSAW FRIENDSHIP RALLY

PM121343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Apr -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, who is here on an official friendly visit, visited the J. Krasicki Air Force Officer School.

On the same day the USSR defense minister visited the 1st Praga Mechanized Regiment of the T. Kosciuszko 1st Warsaw Mechanized Division. This division was formed in the USSR during the Great Patriotic War and traveled a combat path to Berlin.

A friendship rally was held at the garrison club. Addressing the rally, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov conveyed to the Polish Army servicemen fraternal combat greetings and good wishes for new successes in military labor from the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Soviet-Polish fraternity-in-arms which was born in the battlefields of World War II, he said, has become the firm foundation for friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on common ideals and goals. Relations between the USSR and Poland are developing successfully and meet our peoples' vital interests.

For the continued implementation of our creative plans, we need peace, the USSR defense minister noted. The Soviet Union, Poland, and the other fraternal countries are struggling persistently and consistently to preserve and consolidate peace. They are doing everything necessary to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat and curb the arms race.

The Warsaw Pact organization, whose 30th anniversary we will soon be marking, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov stressed, is a reliable shield for the gains of socialism and the security of the socialist community countries. The complex international situation requires the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies to continue to do everything to increase the combat capability and combat readiness of units and formations, so as to ensure that no intrigues by aggressors can catch us unawares.

Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, spoke at the rally. It is profoundly symbolic, he said, that on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism we are meeting at a division which bears the name of Kosciuszko, at the first regiment of the Polish People's Army. It was this regiment's servicemen who laid the foundations of the Polish-Soviet fraternity-in-arms.

The socialist community countries are doing everything to ensure military-strategic equilibrium in the world at the lowest possible level, the speaker noted. In this connection he stressed the topicality of the new Soviet proposals contained in M.S. Gorbachev's conversation with a PRAVDA editor. The Soviet Union's peace-loving course is convincingly confirmed by the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the halting of other countermeasures in Europe which he announced. These are concrete, honest proposals. Their adoption would help to strengthen peace.

Socialist Poland and its Armed Forces make an important contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community's defense capability and increasing the combat might of the Warsaw Pact organization.

In conclusion, Army General F. Siwicki asked for it to be conveyed to the servicemen of the heroic Soviet Army that the personnel of the Polish People's Army assure them of their loyalty and friendship. The rally became a vivid demonstration of Soviet-Polish fraternity-in-arms and of the close friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Poland.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ALBANIAN LEADER'S DEATH

LD111818 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party expressing deep condolences upon the death of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' party Enver Hoxha.

CSSR, USSR SIGN NUCLEAR ENERGY PROTOCOL

LD102206 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The eighth session of the plenipotentiaries of the Czechoslovak and USSR Governments for implementing the program of cooperation for developing nuclear energy in our country up to 1990 ended in Moscow today in the signing of a protocol.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; the Soviet delegation was headed by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The session discussed cooperation of the two countries in building nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia and in producing nuclear reactors of the VVER type with the unit output of 440 mw and 1,000 mw.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS SYMPATHY NOTE TO SFRY

LD092248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2030 GMT 9 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" program -- announcer-read]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to the SFRY Federal Executive Council expressing sincere sympathy in connection with the accident, a road disaster, which caused loss of human life. The telegram conveys profound condolences to the families of those who died.

PRAVDA REPORTS VAN DEN BROEK PRESS CONFERENCE

PM121127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Soviet-Dutch Talks"]

[Text] Before leaving Moscow H. van den Broek held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The minister described positively his talks with A.A. Gromyko, which, in his opinion, have helped achieve a better understanding of the sides' positions, even if certain differences emerged on a number of issues. The Dutch Government, he said, shares the Soviet Union's desire to expand East-West dialogue, as stated in M.S. Gorbachev's recent talk with the editor of PRAVDA.

The Dutch Government, H. van den Broek continued, is seeking to make its contribution to the halting of the nuclear arms race and the reduction of nuclear arms. In this context, the minister touched on the recent USSR initiative concerning the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other responsive measures in Europe. He repeated the West's usual arguments on the question of assessing the correlation of forces, noting that a definitive decision on whether to deploy U.S. missiles in the Netherlands will be made in November this year.

Touching on bilateral Soviet-Dutch relations, H. van den Broek assessed them positively and expressed himself in favor of their further development in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO VISIT FRG

LD111618 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 11 Apr (DPA) -- A delegation of the Moscow Supreme Soviet is coming to the Federal Republic for a 1-week stay on 15 April at the invitation of the Bundestag. It is making up a visit which started in Hamburg on 10 March but had to be cut short because of the death of party leader Konstantin Chernenko.

The visit, which was announced by a Bundestag spokesman on 11 April, will center on talks in Bonn. The head of the delegation, Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin, will hold separate talks on 16 April with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger will receive the delegation on the same day. The delegation will include Leonid Zamyatin, who is responsible for international information in the Central Committee.

The Soviet group will also meet the chairmen of all the parliamentary groups in the Bundestag and will attend a parliamentary session on 18 April. A talk with the current president of the Bundesrat, Baden-Wuerttemberg Minister President Lothar Spaeth, is also planned.

This time, too, the visit will begin in Hamburg, where meetings with the mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, and the city parliament are planned for 15 April. On 19 April the Soviet guests will travel on to the Rhineland Palatinate, where they will visit the state parliament and be received the following day by Minister President Bernhard Vogel.

SUDAN LEADER SAYS MILITARY COUNCIL IN CONTROL

LD111332 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo April 11 TASS -- At his press conference in Khartoum Colonel-General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional MIlitary Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Sudan, stated that the council he heads exercises all the fullness of state authority and fulfils the functions of a legislative body. A period of its functioning will be discussed with the new government to be formed following the present discussions with representatives of different parties and trade unions. Talks are also being held with individual civilians who are expected to be included in the cabinet of ministers.

The Armed Forces, 'Abd al-Rahman M. H. Siwar al-Dhahab stressed, is in full control of the situation throughout Sudan. Sudanese sea ports and airports are soon to be opened.

Speaking of immediate priorities he mentioned the need to ensure national unity and to resolve economic difficulties, including the consequences of the drought and the transfer of power to the mass of the people. Turning to Sudan's foreign policy, he said that its key principles are neutrality, non-alignment, support of the Palestinian revolution and national liberaiton movements in the south of Africa.

Characterising the conditions that had led to the coup, 'Abd al-Rahman M.H. Siwar al-Dhahab said that the Armed Forces had decided to intervene in the events on the side of the people in order to avoid bloodshed. Their aim was to seize power and transfer it to the people after a transitional period of which time limits would be set by agreement with trade unions and political parties.

He criticised Numayri's regime as a dictatorial and corruptive one and said that a national front, demanded by the public, is to be established within the next few days.

Touching on economic problems now experienced by the country, the chairman of the Transitional Military Council announced the intention of the new leadershiop to maintain contacts with organisations and states which give assistance to Sudan.

A. R. M.H. Siwar al-Dhahab also said that after discussions with representatives of southern regions of the country the new authorities will spell out their position with regard to the south where, he said, the situation remains "normal and stable". He also mentioned contacts with John Garang, the leader of the south Sudanese insurgents, to whom a proposal for a meeting has been sent.

Dwelling on J. Garang's statement that his formations would resume military actions unless power was transferred to the people within a week, A. R. Siwar al-Dhahab said that this statement was not taken seriously since it was impossible to form a government within a week.

The state of emergency, he went on, was declared in order to ensure stability in the country. When the situation gets fully stabilised there will be no need for continuing the state of emergency.

We are pursuing a new policy based on non-alignment. But we want to have close relations with all states, especially with our friends, A. R. M.H. Siwar al-Dhahab said. He also stressed he did not share anti-American sentiments that were displayed during mass manifestations in Khartoum and intended to maintain "good, friendly relations with the USA. [no end quotation marks as received]

NEW TIMES ARTICLE DISCUSSES IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM111136 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 14, Apr 85 pp 10-11

[A. Ulanskiy article: "Senseless Bloodshed"]

[Text] March has witnessed a sharp escalation of the "forgotten" war Iran and Iraq have been waging since September 1980. After the large-scale battles of the initial period, official communiques reported mostly positional exchanges of fire, and during the past year, air attacks on "major naval targets" -- tankers and other vessels. From June last year, when agreement was reached with U.N. mediation not to fire at civilian inhabited areas the interior of both belligerents seemed to be more or less secure until the present escalation.

At the beginning of March the agreement was violated. The sides resumed the bombing and shelling of rear areas. What France-Presse Agency called a "war against towns" began, each side blaming the other for failing to observe last year's agreement. Day after day the Iraqi air force bombs Iranian cities and their suburbs far behind the front lines with the object of "destroying economic installations located there." Air raids have been made on Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, Bakhtaran, Bushehr, Arak, Hamadan, Abadan and other Iranian cities. Iraqi communiques describe them as "selective strikes." According to one report, the "district of Tehran where Khomeyni resides" was attacked. The Iraqi command has stressed that the strikes will be continued unless Iran "hearkens to the calls for peace."

Iran likewise bombs and more often shells and attacks with missiles Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin and other Iraqi cities. There have been several explosions in the centre of Baghdad. The Iranians say they are using long-range missiles against the Iraqi capital "in retaliation to Iraqi strikes at Iranian residential areas," while the Iraqis maintain that the explosions were the work of saboteurs.

Needless to say, the bombings and shellings are causing considerable material damage and taking a heavy toll of life among noncombatants.

On March 11 Iran mounted an offensive code-named Operation Badr on the southern sector of the front north of Basra and Al-Qurna. According to the Iranian command, the operation was undertaken "in retaliation to Iraqi bombing of non-combatants."

The object of this offensive in an area difficult to access in the Howeizeh marshes which extend to both sides of the frontier obviously was to cut the strategic Basra-Baghdad highway which runs here along the western bank of the Tigris River.

According to an American CBS television network correspondent, eight Iranian divisions crossed the Tigris in heavy fighting lasting for several weeks and came within half a kilometre of the highway. However, an Iraqi counterattack with the support of heavy artillery pushed the Iranians back 15 kilometres. At a press conference for foreign newsmen held on March 18, the commander of the Iraqi forces "east of the Tigris," Major General S. Hashim said that "not a single Iranian soldier was left on Iraqi territory."

The correspondent of another U.S. television network, ABC, reported from Baghdad that the battles in the southern districts of Iraq were among the heaviest and bloodiest of the war. Both sides suffered heavy losses running into the tens of thousands.

Beginning with March 18, Iraq proclaimed Iranian air space a zone of hostilities, declaring that it would shoot down all planes, including civilian aircraft, flying over Iran. This compelled foreign airlines to discontinue flights to Tehran.

In the opinion of observers neither side is in a position radically to change the situation on the fronts in its own favour. Specialists believe that Iran's advantage in manpower (it has a population of 42 million) is compensated for by Iraq's superiority in arms and equipment.

The Iranian-Iraqi war is estimated to have already taken a toll of 500,000-700,000 lives. It is also consuming enormous resources which could otherwise be used for constructive purposes. Nevertheless, despite the heavy losses on both sides, no end is in sight to the bloody war in the Persian Gulf area, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH observes.

Press commentators agree that the conflict cannot be resolved by military means. Neither side, a BBC commentator said, is strong enough to win. And the Paris LE MATIN qualifies the war as a conflict "without logic or sense."

True enough, the war is devoid of logic and sense. And it is costing the peoples of both countries a far too heavy price, not to speak of the threat of its expansion. Hence the growing anxiety it is causing in the world community.

In connection with the new flareup on the Iranian-Iraqi front, the foreign ministers of six Persian Gulf countries -- Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Saudi Arabia -- held a meeting in Riyadh. The ministers voiced serious concern over the widening scale of hostilities, which present a threat to security and stability throughout the region, and called on Baghdad and Tehran to put an end to the war.

Following consultations, the U.N. Security Council voiced on March 16, its deep concern over the scale of the resumed hostilities. The members of the Council underscored the need to end this tragic conflict, which has caused enormous, senseless and unjustified human and material losses. As the initial step, it has proposed the halting of attacks against exclusively civilian targets.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the chairman of the nonaligned movement, has sent emissaries to Tehran and Baghdad to press for an early cease-fire and the immediate cessation of the bombing of civilian targets and noncombatants. This should be followed by the total termination of hostilities.

The Indian UNI agency reports that president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran has in a special message to Mr Rajiv Gandhi announced Iran's readiness to discontinue all "retaliatory action" against Iraq if the latter puts a stop to air raids against civilian targets in Iran. As regards the Iraqi government, it has repeatedly officially declared its desire for a "comprehensive peaceable settlement of the conflict."

Meanwhile the war goes on. A war which benefits only U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, which are strengthening their positions in the Middle East in pursuit of hegemonistic ambitions, capitalizing on the fact that this senseless war is weakening the two non-aligned Moslem states locked in deadly combat.

TASS CITES 11 APR IRAQ, IRAN BATTLE REPORTS

LD111112 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 11 TASS -- Iraqi planes flew 87 combat missions during the past twenty four hours to make strikes against Iranian troops and communications in the area "to the east of the Tigris River", says a communique of the High Military Command of Iraq.

There was continued fighting in the area to the east of Basra, where Iraqi helicopters damaged 6 tanks, destroyed a number of enemy machine-gun emplacements and inflicted manpower losses on the enemy.

Iranian artillery shelled Basra and its suburbs.

Nicosia April 11 TASS -- The news agency IRNA (Iran) reports that Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi positions in the northern, central and southern sectors of the front with the enemy suffering lossses in manpower and equipment.

Iraqi warplanes, the report says, bombed the city of Bostan in Khuzestan Province.

Enemy artillery attacked the city of Abadan.

GREETINGS SENT TO IRAQ ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD091822 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union Council of Ministers have sent a cable to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, congratulating the friendly Iraqi people on the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic. In the cable, confidence was expressed that relations between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi, firmly established by this treaty, will develop further to the benefit of the two countries' peoples, international security, and a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Saddam Husayn, in a cable he sent to the Soviet leadership on this occasion, expressed his congratulations and best wishes for the subsequent progress of the friendly Soviet people. The cable states: I take this opportunity to affirm our sincere desire to reinforce and develop the relations of cordiality and cooperation between the two countries. I would like to express confidence that these relations, based on the Iraq-Soviet treaty, will help in reinforcing fruitful cooperation based on mutual respect and will serve the common interests of both our peoples and the cause of peace and justice all over the world.

AL-QADHDHAFI PRAISES GORBACHEV INITIATIVE

LD111128 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli April 11 TASS -- "The initiative with which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, came forward in the interview to a PRAVDA editor is of great importance for the cause of peace throughout the world," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated here at a press conference for local and foreign journalists. "This is the best present to the world by our friend Mikhail Gorbachev after his election to the post of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee". "Unfortunately," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went on to say, "The initiative has not met with a due positive, constructive reaction on the part of imperialist states. Imperialism pushes mankind to a war whereas Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative is another step along the lines of strengthening peace."

USSR-ANGOLAN COOPERATION SESSION REPORTED

LD120518 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] In the Angolan city of Lubango, Huila Province, the fourth session has closed of the intergovernment Soviet-Angolese commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and trade. The Soviet delegation at the session was led by the chairman of the Soviet section of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties, Petr Koshelev. A Radio Moscow reporter has asked him to comment on the results of the session just ended.

[Begin Koshelev recording in Russian fading into English translation] Central to the commission's fourth session were issues connected with the state and prospects for Soviet-Angolan economic and trade cooperation. The session looked into how the work was going on to implement the long-term program for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola for 1981 to 1985 and up to the year 1990. That program was signed in January 1982. The Soviet and Angolan delegations noted the successful development of cooperation between their countries in such important branches of the Angolan economy as power engineering, agriculture, petrochemical industry, geology, construction, training of national personnel, health service, and other fields.

The Soviet Union has helped Angola to build an auto repair center, two vocational agricultural schools for 200 students each and an industrial pedagogical school for 600 students. These educational establishments from 1977 to 1984 prepared about 4,000 experts in various fields. Two oil tank farms have been built, one in Malanje and another in Port Amboin, which has helped to more rationally distribute petroleum products, especially in central areas. Soviet agencies have assisted Angola in setting up a cotton growing state farm in Cacuso and irrigate 2,000 hectares of arid land. Soviet power engineers have drawn up a plan for electrification of rural areas in Malanje and are helping service Angolan power stations. The water power complex Kapanda is to become the biggest joint Soviet-Angolan project. The power station, to be built on the Cuanza River, will have an output of more than 500,000 kw.

During the session of our commission a contract was signed by which Soviet agencies will do all the survey and design work for the project.

During the session the Soviet delegation met with a secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labor, Mr Petrov [as heard], Angola's ministers of planning, industry, agriculture and forestry, power industry and petroleum, construction and also the state secretary for international cooperation. At these meetings we discussed prospects for Soviet assistance to Angola building a number of new projects. For instance a meat processing factory in Huila Province, which is the centre of cattle farming, tractor and automobile depots in various provinces, and also in improving water supply in a number of provincial centers. Much attention was paid to the further development of trade between the Soviet Union and Angola. [end recording]

After the fourth session of the Soviet-Angolan intergovernmental commission closed the Soviet delegation was received by the chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labor, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; he spoke highly of the Soviet Union's contribution to creating and strengthening Angola's independent economy. He appreciated the work of Soviet experts working in Angola.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA 'CONDEMNS' U.S. 'ULTIMATUM'

LD120848 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 12 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has addressed the presidents of the Latin American countries -- members of the Contadora Group with a letter condemning the ultimatum made to the Republic by the Reagan administration. The actions of the White House, the letter says, constitute interference in the home affairs of a sovereign state. Washington's step can be assessed also as a public admission of the fact that it is engaged in an aggressive war against Nicaragua with the aid of an army of mercenaries.

The United States is out to reduce to a naught the peaceable efforts by the Contadora Group, to destroy international law and to establish jungle law in relations between states, the letter stresses. Ortega reaffirmed the wish of the Nicaraguan Government to ensure a peaceful settlement of the Central American countries, and urged the Latin American countries to demonstrate unity in defence of the principles of non-interference and the right of peoples to self-determination.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DOCUMENT, PARTS III, IV

PY100102 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 28, 29 Mar 85

["Document Released by the Chilean Socialist Party Political Commission on the Current Situation," issued by the Chilean Socialist Party "during the month of February in Santiago" -- Parts III and IV]

Part III

[Text] The military dictatorship can resort to its forces, which are more powerful than those of the opposition and popular movement. There is no possibility of our seizing its positions if we are not prepared in a conventional way. In these terms, the combat will be waged on an unfair basis, against an enemy that is able to gather considerably stronger forces. Therefore, the objective is precisely to keep that power from concentrating and employing its forces. In order to achieve this, the masses, with their rebellion, uprising, and constant activity, once again play the main role. In other words, the reorganization of the masses means its preparation from the ideological, moral, organizational, and combative points of view in order to confront and defeat the repression through the implementation of all the forms and methods of struggle.

2. [As heard] Develop an Active Policy of Unity and Struggle Toward the Centrist Forces

What happened at the beginning of the struggle of the masses, organized at a national level, has been reversed within the context of the current situation. At that time, the center exercised a strong attraction on leftist sectors, which, as is well known, had a great influence within our party and drew a socialist sector to the center.

Nowadays, the stagnant policy of negotiating with the dictatorship is strongly (?affecting) the Democratic Alliance [AD], which is a centrist conglomerate.

The current situation has undoubtedly been one of the most difficult for the alliance and as such has increased its internal disagreements. Therefore, the popular movement, under this new situation, is the one having the most influence in the AD.

This became particularly evident in the days before the national strike held last October, when the leftist forces and the popular and student sectors of the AD decided to unite. This is when the real unity against the dictatorship was forged, a unity that has great value because the AD leadership publicly tried to prevent the strike call made by its student, worker, and popular sectors. [passage indistinct].

However, the unity achieved should not exclude other sectors. It must necessarily be strengthened and enlarged. This unity is essential, because it involves a social movement against the dictatorship. The AD's official policies, which have been a failure, should not be looked upon with contempt by the social sectors, which must continue their constant and systematic effort for unity.

This is an opportunity to intensify our policy of unity and struggle on all fronts, in the rank-and-file, and in the top leadership to try to get a great national democratic agreement, since we have the bases to organize and to implement the common actions of those organizations which reject any negotiations with Pinochet. This policy, which is the basis for defining positions within the democratic opposition, is reopening the way for a political agreement beyond the agreement reached so far.

In order to clarify this policy of unity and struggle, the Political Commission gives the following guidelines:

A. As Socialists and leftists, we must actively struggle for unity of action with the centrist oppositiin and carry this unity as far as possible, that is, to the point where the weaknesses of the centrists will not affect unity of action. As far as the Socialists go, we are willing to push for unity of action to strengthen the mass struggle and to build up strength in the struggle to eradicate fascism.

B. While undertaking this joint action for unity and struggle, we should not relinquish our own independent position. As has already been proven, there is no point in disguising our democratic revolutionary goals, in weakening our party, or in trying our hands in the broad field of action open to all democratic forces, as suggested by some Socialists when they joined the AD.

Our party and the movement of the popular masses should maintain their position as an independent, intransigent, democratic force, as the only way to counteract the hesitation shown by the centrist forces, to lead the movement of the masses, and to concentrate all forces against our principal enemy. However, it is essential for us to go beyond the theoretical stage of this policy and to put it into practice.

In this respect, we must engage in serious self-criticism because, in most cases, our party's efforts to implement this policy in regional centers and organizations have been insufficient. To bring the party out of its isolation and to break the vicious cycle into which we have often fallen, such as when we limit our actions to among ourselves or include only those leftist sectors closest to us, means to a large extent to try to win over and to provide guidance to those centrist sectors.

We have enormous possibilities in urban centers because in these places all sectors are struggling for the same cause. All fronts of masses should take full advantage of these prospects.

3. The Party, the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] and Leftist Unity Should Be Vigorously Strengthened in Order To Improve the Militant Power of the Democratic-Revolutionary Forces

The decisive promotion and support the MDP-led democratic revolutionary forces gave to the national stoppage in October have increased their influence and prestige among the masses and the nation's political sectors.

Political activities intensified during the August-October period as a result of the [word indistinct] of the national protest drive staged early in September. Those truly democratic forces strengthened, continued, and expanded the mass struggle during this period.

This was a correct view of the leadership problem. It prevented us from falling into the trap of relinquishing the mobilization of the masses in exchange for holding a dialogue, a mistake the centrist forces were about to make once again.

The role of the MDP was very important during this whole process and was even dominant among the democratic forces. However, this newly gained political influence did not go hand in hand with the development of its organizational and material capacity. Thus, the MDP still cannot counterbalance the hesitation of the centrist forces and set the political course through its own force, action, and influence.

The party and the popular forces should clearly understand that our socialist goals will not be achieved by radicalizing slogans, but by promoting the superiority of the democratic revolution over Pinochet's regime.

The key to this issue rests in a Leninist concept, which is well known to the revolutionary movement, that stresses the need for training revolutionary leaders during the struggle itself. This process requires two conditions. On one hand, that an organized, mobilized, and conscientious popular mass become the axis of the struggle; and on the other hand, that the revolutionary vanguard merge with the masses, demonstrating its capability to lead them and to set the course of the democratic revolution through its own forces.

As soon as democracy becomes a threat to its domination, the bourgeois class will inevitably crush democracy. The sociopolitical force that is capable of preventing this is the working class at the head of all the people. This will be achieved by promoting and giving greater socialist content to democracy, by making it transcend its formal political framework to bring about a deep and radical democratization at all levels and functions of the state, particularly concerning ownership, which ultimately is a decisive factor in determining political power.

These objectives are jeopardized today by negative scattered actions undertaken by leftist forces. Therefore, these forces must reorganize and achieve unity. The achievements of the MDP provide a substantial basis for solving this problem. The MDP, which has accomplished the historic feat of becoming a genuine front-line leader of our people's struggle, should make a major effort to secure the unity of all revolutionary and popular forces within our political spectrum.

Emphasizing the unity of the left, Fidel said: Every unity of leftist forces is exemplary. We are convinced that the situation forces us to make every effort to build a leading, combative, homogenous, and united force.

The efforts our leadership has made both multilaterally and bilaterally with the Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and the Christian left are aimed at achieving this goal. This also requires that we make similar efforts at the various levels of fronts of mass, regional, and leading organizations. In this respect, in this period we must reorganize MDP provincial organizations and leaderships, which have been seriously damaged by the repressive forces, and coordinate with these forces those actions designed to put the masses' movement back on the offensive.

In addition to the efforts required concerning the mass movement, the leftist forces must also intensify their efforts to build a more solid, effective, expeditious, and strong organization. The fact that we managed to prevent the repressive forces from dismantling us has historic significance. However, to promote a national uprising of the masses to overthrow the current regime entails a challenge that now exceeds our organizational capabilities. Communications between the leadership and the rank-and-file, between the party and the masses, will be paramount in this task. Qualitative developments must be made in this task since the progress made thus far has fallen far below that which is required by the circumstances.

Propaganda and clandestine organizations and connections with the social movement should rapidly and effectively respond to the changing situations. This requires a level of unity and coordination that is far above that which we have achieved. We must urgently make progress in this direction. In sum, at stake here is the possibility of creating a true joint leadership, which will lead our people's struggle to victory.

Part IV

The Party's Tasks

The Chilean Socialist Party continues to play a decisive role in the national life. However, the situation demands that the party give more than it has already given and that it work harder to become the vanguard force it aspires to be. The party has enough representativity to be able to carry out this task, it is organized at the national level and, to a certain degree, it has taken root among the workers and the masses of the people, which makes it the most important and decisive force in the socialist sphere. It also has a traditional militant spirit which makes it the legitimate heir to the noble and difficult battles waged since it was founded more than 50 years ago, and especially to its leaders and active members who died struggling for their ideals.

Now the quick and constant changes in the political field and the enormous progress made in the struggle against the dictatorship have confirmed us as a workers and popular force of national importance, but they have also revealed important shortcomings in the party's actions. Therefore, we need a fair, revolutionary self-criticism that will not avoid pointing to existing problems but will, at the same time, reject any divisive attitude. One of the characteristics of any revolutionary political party is the attitude it adopts in confronting and overcoming its shortcomings and mistakes. Presently, this attitude is even more important in defending the party, safeguarding its integrity, quashing the tendency to division, and strengthening its roots among the people.

It is up to the 24th party congress to carry out this self-criticism and give the strategic and tactical guidelines to be followed to overcome the shortcomings.

In this document, the Political Commission only intends to point out the most urgent and pressing issues. From our point of view, the party's great current mistake is that it lives in its own compartment, something which has been repeatedly criticized but never overcome in practice.

The weakness of the party leadership will never be overcome by withdrawing from the people's daily struggle and by carrying out endless underground debates. In order to become a leading and vanguard force in the struggle against Pinochet, the party must have ideological, political, and material force. This force stems from our scientific theory, that is, from Marxist-Leninist theory, and is sustained and nourished by the active support of the working class and the movement of the masses. Karl Marx rightly stated that the power of ideas becomes material power through the action of the masses. The party will exist and be a vanguard force so long as it -- indissolubly linked to the masses -- is capable of leading the masses, ranging from the most combative sectors to the most backward ones which need to be dragged into combat, in their various struggles. This is a key point, but losing sight of it means fatally losing sight of reality.

Force is accumulated through a hard, patient, and sustained effort. It does not appear spontaneously thanks to the miraculous inspiration of a caudillo or a gentleman. The force necessary to decide the course of the political struggle can only be acquired through patient organization, which Lenin called the principal weapon of the proletariat. Undoubtedly, it is not only a matter of organization in itself; it is an organic task that has an objective. The historic objectives of the Socialist Party are the workers as well as the path that leads to them and the political line that enlightens and guides the organization task.

One can have a political line, but it will never materialize without material support. Without this support, certain factions easily engage in endless ideological disputes by emphasizing the general objectives of the party, but they are incapable of making any progress in the practical field through efficient organic development. As a consequence, they end up abandoning politics and plunging into the purely ideological field; more precisely, into ideological squabbles, which is a paralyzing and sterile phenomenon very common to dissidents on both the right and the left. Both abandon the battlefield of the concrete struggle of the classes and the political struggle, which is its main objective, in order to enter an unreal, ideal arena in which the daily practical tasks are replaced by collective alienation. In this regard, the leadership's self-criticism must be very severe, because it has not only been incapable of quashing the appearance of these ideological squabbles and their tendencies -- dogmatism, sectarianism, fractionism, and exclusivism [liquidacionismo] -- but because many times these very tendencies have become encysted and developed to the point of becoming factions with no future. These tendencies have the intention of struggling, within the party's legality, to impose an ideology on the party.

Once the factions become internally organized, they become a means of struggle against the leadership and thus change enemies. As they become organized, they adopt dogmatism and sectarianism. These useless, sterile, and divisive ideological squabbles must be uncovered without hesitation, regardless of the more or less attractive disguise it wears, because the individual, tendency, or group that invents a false enemy only does so because it is avoiding the real enemy. Those who promote useless [word indistinct] within the party do so because they cannot abide by the postulates they claim to support.

Therefore, once a clear policy and an organized material force have been acquired, the key to multiplying the party's force, and in turn its influence at the national level, is to plunge head first into the task of organizing and into the struggle of the masses.

For this, we must simultaneously break the vicious circle into which this so-called internal contradictions lead us and place ourselves at the head of that great socialist people that requires our leadership. These, naturally, are not easy tasks. The step that every active member and party level must immediately take is to honor his pledge to the party; that is, to safeguard the integrity of its organization, its political line, and its ideologic grounds.

Socialists, it is time to struggle determined to win. We will win!

Signed: Political Commission, Socialist Party of Chile, Santiago, February 1985

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES MEETING WITH INDUSTRIALISTS

PM120927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Initiative, Organization, Efficiency"]

[Text] As has already been reported, a meeting has been held at the CPSU Central Committee between Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev, Grigoriy Romanov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Yegor Ligachev, and Nikolay Ryzhkov with the leaders of industrial associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and production teams, specialists and scientists.

An account of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech and a report on the meeting are published below.

M.S. Gorbachev's Speech

"Esteemed comrades! Permit me to cordially welcome you in the CPSU Central Committee. We have scheduled this meeting in order to confer with you on how best to solve both the urgent and the long-term production, economic and social tasks confronting us, and to consider both the matters that must be decided without delay and those that require reflection and a thorough assessment.

Our country is going through a crucial period: Preparations are under way everywhere for the next, 27th CPSU Congress. This is a time of great events and important decisions, of deep analysis and realistic appraisal of what has been attained, of exposure and removal of obstacles impeding forward movement. This time should be filled with intensive labor and bold thought, should open up scope for people's initiative and creativity. There is a need now to raise the level of organization at work, to mobilize all forces and reserves in order to ensure confident and dynamic socioeconomic development, and to speed up the rates of our progress forward.

It falls to you to directly manage production, to work at the ground level with the working people and to implement in practice the party and government's directives and decisions. The experience and knowledge you have built up enables you to form profound and concrete judgements about the strengths and weaknesses in the running of the economy, what hinders things at work and what holds back the growth in efficiency. One would like to hear what needs to be put right or changed, and how to mobilize the reserves now at the disposal of every enterprise and labor collective, and indeed, our whole socialist economy, more fully.

Many complex tasks are due to be tackled simultaneously at the present stage. If one speaks about the most immediate of these, then it is the successful fulfillment of the 1985 plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole. The current year has not had an easy beginning: There are various reasons for this, both objective and subjective. One must not, of course, discount the severe winter. However, we will be frank: The results of the first quarter, and we cannot be satisfied with them, have been affected to a considerable extent by lack of organization, at times equanimity [blagodushiye], and here and there, irresponsibility. The main thing now is to overcome this lagging behind, to make up for lost time and to fulfill everything laid down by the plan.

An analysis shows that the rate of progress we are making in this 5-year period is insufficient. It must be stepped up, and stepped up substantially. This task must be tackled without delay. Time must not be wasted. The country's socioeconomic development, the strengthening of its defense capability and an improvement in the lives of Soviet people depend on how successfully we solve these tasks.

As concerns the tasks in the long run, in the forefront among them are the questions of resolutely putting production on the path of intensification, improving its structure, speeding up scientific-technical progress, significantly raising the quality of output, further perfecting the economic mechanism and management as a whole.

We must do this. There is no other way. We cannot rely on manna from heaven, as the saying goes. Work is necessary -- intensive, enterprising, honest and conscientious -- from everyone, from the worker to the minister, from the engineer to the academician. It is necessary to increase resolutely the accountability of cadres, the level of organization and discipline, and not in words, but in deeds. The question of strong discipline must be understood on a broad scale. It includes high standards of production, and also strict technological discipline, which directly determines the quality level of the products, and the strict implementation of output delivery plans by enterprises, and, of course, labor discipline. Eventually, everything begins with a high degree of exactingness toward people, toward the leading cadres, toward all of us, comrades.

The issues of working in an efficient and will-organized manner and of using reserves should be the foucs of attention both in our day-to-day activity and in the solution of long-term tasks. At present, work is coming to an end on the draft basic guidelines of the country's socioeconomic development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. Although this encompasses a long period, the new 5-year plan must become a turning point in all aspects, and it is not far off. It is important, even now, for every collective, in town and countryside, while drawing up their own 5-year plans, to utilize their available reserves and resources in their foundations, and make provision for everything that is needed to implement what has been planned.

First and foremost it is important to make the maximum use of everything that we have at our disposal. Our country has achieved great heights in socioeconomic progress and has created a solid economic potential ensuring a successful advance forward. Life shows that if just one thing is done, if proper use is made of what already exists, then it is possible to achieve a substantial improvement in the state of affairs in the national economy. There are no small number of examples showing that simply by strengthening order, fighting laxity and ensuring a good working rhythm at enterprises there is a much faster growth in labor productivity, enhancement in the quality of output and improvement in all the other results of activity.

I would like to single out in particular the question of the quality of output, its technical standard, and how to raise it decisively. How does such a situation arise: An enterprise turns out outdated products of a low technical standard, consumer goods that are not in demand, but it survives normally and sometimes even flourishes? Our economic machinery permits such phenomena. How is such a situation to be corrected, and as quickly as possible?

We evidently need resolute measures: Whoever turns out products to the standard of contemporary requirements should have moral and material benefits. But if, for a prolonged period an enterprise fails to attain high consumer standards in its output and does not update it, this should inevitably have an effect on the material position of its workers, particularly the managers of labor collectives. The expediency of such an approach does not seem to arouse any objections. This means that we must pass on from talk to practical actions.

Another important problem is the intensification of the policy of economy, the struggle against wastefulness, the rational use of everything that the labor collective has available -- machine tools, equipment, land and other material and financial resources. We cannot and must not calculate, neither now or in the future, on their significant growth.

We must decisevely relinquish such hopes, although some people have become accustomed to such an ineffectual path of development.

We must reorganize work, strive to obtain a greater end product from each unit of raw material and capacity, and to reduce labor costs more decisively. This is, in point of fact, intensification of production. This is how each manager, each economic planner and each labor collective must think and act today.

All that has been said relates fully to agriculture, too, a subject to which we have been and are devoting immense attention. Considerable capital investment is being directed toward the countryside, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being increasingly equipped technologically. Raising purchase prices has helped to strengthen their financial-economic situation. All this is producing definite results, but many farms continue to use their land, labor and material resources in an irrational manner. In connection with this, further raising efficiency in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the mutual responsibility of all links of the agro-industrial complex, improvement in planning and administration, and fuller use of work time and all daylight hours are worthy of serious attention.

It is important to direct measures to improve the economic mechanism and management toward the all-around development of activity and initiative within labor collectives. While strengthening centralized planning in the main directions, we propose to further extend the rights of enterprises and introduce true financial autonomy and, on this basis, to increase the responsibility, as well as the interest, of both the collective as a whole, and of each individual employee, in the end results of labor. It is to this goal that the economic experiment is directed.

The system of economic management should be structured in such a fashion that every collective, every working person, strives to totally use his abilities and potential in public sector production and in raising its efficiency. The more closely the production and social quesitons, state interests, the collective and the individual, are linked, the better these tasks will be resolved.

The true independence and responsibility of enterprises and associations can obviously be achieved when the rights and obligations of each level of management are correctly defined. We will not resolve the problem of independence if a director, in each instance, has to have dozens of things approved and discuss everything from A to Z. The resolution of every problem cannot be drawn to the center. The level of our economic management cadres fully allows many problems to be resolved on the spot. We only need to remove the fetters of poor and superfluous instructions from them, decisively decrease accountability to higher organs and free ourselves from the paper chase, which will at the same time contribute to a reduction of the management apparatus. This concerns both ministries and All-Union Industrial Associations.

In the past few years, no small number of rights has been given to labor collectives. A USSR law has been passed that fixes for them an enhanced role in the solution of production and social questions, but so far there has been no proper return. The question arises as to what it is that prevents the collective from making full use of the rights it has been granted. What else must be done to ensure that the law promotes to the full an enhancement of labor and social activity and the development of the democratic norms of life of society?

The law is, after all, aimed at enhancing the role played by working people in production management and the responsibility of chiefs to the collective.

Workers' meetings should be addressed on the most topical and lively issues, and chiefs at all levels should take account of them.

Evidently, far from all chiefs have been psychologically prepared for such a turnaround. It still seems to many of them that if they spend less time conferring and simply issue commands, the path to the target will be simpler and shorter. In actual fact, however, comrades, looking for support to the collective and creating in it a friendly, creative atmosphere -- and this is precisely how far-sighted chiefs operate -- is the most important accelerator for progress.

There are brigade leaders present at our conference. They represent the almost 2 million-strong ranks of the leaders of the grassroots' production links. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government highly assess their labor. The brigade is the primary cell of the labor collective. It is precisely here that the foundation is laid for successful production and social activity. Here is the key to giving a mighty stimulus to our democracy, for the most major questions of production, providing incentives and education, can be resolved by the collective itself. From here starts the broadening of the participation of working people in managing the affairs of society and the formation of the bases of self-management.

A considerable number of brigades today have gone over to a progressive method of work; they are making wide use of the powers granted them in the organization of production and labor, moral and material incentives and the education of working people. At the same time, it is well known that the brigade form of organizing labor is not successfully developing everywhere. Brigades are going over to financial autonomy only slowly; in many brigades labor productivity is rising only slightly. One would like to learn what the obstacles are and what must be done to improve the situation.

In general, comrades, we are counting on a frank conversation on these and other urgent problems.

In the conclusion of the meeting, M.S. Gorbachev noted that a useful exchange of views, rich in content, a conversation of great state importance, had been held. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, he expressed gratitude for the valuable proposals. They deserve most serious attention, study, and familiarization in state bodies.

The meeting has convinced us of the correctness of the directions of socioeconomic development being worked out in the Central Committee, the government and in our economic departments. Alongside the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, a great deal should be achieved through improving further the economic mechanism, raising the independence of the main production units and responsibility of our cadres. This idea was distinct in the speeches.

This means that we should continue to improve the system of management and to deepen the economic experiment. Everyone came out in its support and noted the necessity of not only making a faster use of the experience that has been accumulated but also of more speedily resolving the questions posed by life itself.

The discussion has shown the importance of supplementing the measures that are being implemented with further improving the organizational structures of management.

Higher bodies, accustomed to the old style of work, frequently fail to promote a consistent implementation and development of the principles of management that lay at the foundation of the economic experiment.

This manifests itself, in particular, on the level of the All-Union Industrial Associations. It is necessary to tackle these questions without delay, since without changing the management methods on the ministry and All-Union Industrial Association level, we will only be marking time.

Another important area where changes are needed in the organizational structure of management is the agro-industrial complex. The speeches made have shown that we must carry the improvement of the management of this important sphere of the national economy to its logical conclusion. The agro-industrial complexes must, as determined at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, be planned, financed, and managed as a single entity. So far, we have not achieved this, and we are incurring great expenses as a result.

Many of the speakers, citing their enterprises and brigades as examples, have shown how much can be achieved if we put our house in order and maintain discipline in industry. I want to point out once again the need for tough technological discipline. This largely determines both labor productivity and the quality of what is produced. It is important in this connection to strive for a strict rhythm of production. Where will quality come from if many enterprises are producing in the last third of the month, half of what they planned to produce during the month? Then there is no time to worry about quality -- just "get the plan out." Discipline requires that we raise the whole standard of the way we run our industrial production.

Comrades! You are now returning home. Please tell your collectives about this meeting. Inform party and economic aktivs. Say that the CPSU Central Committee will continue to consult the working people and the broad public on the fundamental questions of party policy, and in preparing proposals for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress.

The Participants in the Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee Speak

The participants in the meeting, while giving due credit for what has been done and achieved, focused the main attention on the question of what levers and reserves must be brought into play to successfully complete the plans for the year and for the whole of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to make up for lost time. They spoke of providing wider scope for all the working people's initiative and creativity in the resolution of urgent and long-term tasks. The speakers stressed that what is needed above all is intensive, conscientious work by everyone.

The all-around strengthening of labor and technological discipline is a powerful reserve for accelerating our growth. The following instructive example was cited ast at the meeting. A commission spent several days working at the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod Association, checking on the activity of the enterprise's party organization. Naturally, this became known to all the machine building workers. They decided to show what they are capable of: On one of those days, the people worked in an organized, smooth, disciplined way and managed to increase labor productivity by 18 percent. That is the kind of reserves for increasing the return on labor, which are available to a labor collective if that work regime becomes the daily rule. After all, the number of machine tools and machines in the shops was not increased at that time. People simply did not waste working time, but really worked, as the Law on Labor Collectives requires. One of the aims of that law is, after all, to increase the role and responsibility of the workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, and technicians themselves as they work for the future of the whole state's plans.

N.A. Bogatov, fitters' team leader at Saratov's No 3 Gas Processing Plant, noted:

"I have had the honor to be in at the beginning of the creation at the plant and in the oblast of integrated teams with payment by end results. Since 1965 I have led a team collective. At the enterprise the entire increase in output is achieved solely as a result of increased labor productivity."

In his speech the team leader raised a number of questions. In his opinion the existing Provision on the Team Form of Labor Organization makes work more difficult to some extent. It even recommends that the negligent worker be guaranteed a wage no lower than the going rate. Because of this the collective loses one of the main levers for influencing workers who are not conscientious.

"We workers," he went on, "support and approve the measures examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and eliminate this social evil from our society's life.

"We are particularly concerned about the unconscientious attitude displayed by those people who seek the opportunity not to work at all or to work just as they please, while receiving the same wage as the frontrunners. We are also concerned about the fact that there is no reduction in the number of parasites, who prevent us from living and working normally. We believe that tougher measures must be adopted against drifters and parasites."

Speaking of the further development of all the workers' creative activeness, many participants in the meeting noted the need to improve the performance and prestige of engineers. This was spoken of, in particular, by V.S. Chicherov, fitters' team leader at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Production Association . At present engineers' work is often assessed without taking account of their concrete creative contribution, and the leveling approach has not yet been eradicated. It is clear that now that questions of accelerating technical progress are so urgent, order should be imposed in the remuneration of specialists.

Yet take the largest category of engineers and technicians -- the production foreman. It was noted at the meeting that the foreman's prestige as a teacher of workers and an organizer of labor processes has unfortunately not yet been raised to the proper level. Perhaps, the speakers said, there should be a partial reduction in the number of foremen, with the saving in the wage fund being channeled into increasing the payment for those who carry out an increased volume of work.

The question of the need to more rapidly balance the number of jobs and manpower resources in each region was raised in a number of speeches. With the surplus of jobs that has arisen we cannot engage in new construction with the former intensiveness. It is necessary to work considerably more efficiently to modernize existing plants and factories and retool production on a new technical basis. At the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Production Association, for instance, the increase in fixed capital is the smallest in the sector, while the rate of growth in the basic output is 150 percent higher than the rate for machine tool building as a whole. It is all down to the fact that here the main bulk of capital investments are spent not on new buildings, but on the latest equipment, which rapidly leads to effective returns.

The rate of increase in production will grow if we introduce an improved economic machinery. Resolute measures have been adopted in this direction in recent years. A large-scale economic experiment is under way in 26 industrial ministries, but as the participants in the meeting said, the experiment must be expanded.

The collective of the Uralmash Production Association is in its 2d year of work under the conditions of the large-scale experiment.

Last year it fulfilled the plan for output sales, and the increase in the volume of sales was 7.8 percent. The association did not fully cope with the other main indicator, output deliveries under contracts, but did better than before the experiment.

The new principles of economic management make it necessary to study the plans more closely and increase the responsibility of specialists, from the team leader or foreman to the general director, for the quality of the decisions adopted. The machine builders have also become more exacting toward their associates, such as the workers in the USSR Gossnab system. Nonetheless the association's collective cannot yet be said to have reached a qualitatively new level in its work.

"I do not think any material interest can lead to radical improvements," Ye.A. Varnachev, general director of Uralmash, said, "unless order is imposed in planning. We machine-building workers, especially collectives under the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, need to know the long-term prospects, the demand for our output; we need a firm plan for the entire 5-year period -- in terms of volume, product mix, consumers, capital investments, and normatives for the formation of funds.

"For sewn goods workers, a 'hard' 5-year plan and tough long-term plans, plus an increase in the plans against the level already achieved, may be said to act as a brake," M.P. Budayeva, director of the Kosmos Sewn Goods Factory (Moscow City), believes. "For instance, today knitted dresses are in demand, but tomorrow people won't buy them, because cotton dresses will be in fashion. The labor expenditure on these articles is the same, but the costs differ by a factor of four. In pursuit of the fulfillment of planned cost indicators, on which the labor collectives' material prosperity depends, the sewn goods workers are forced to produce articles which have gone out of fashion and which are sometimes costly, and they are thereby working for the warehouses, so to speak. That is why the leaders must be given more rights to choose the production tactics and strategy. Consumer demand must be their guide."

It was also noted that today the workers on planning and finance organs are not always responsible for the quality of plans, still less for their execution. They have a great tendency to regulate everything, to draw up instructions for every occasion in life, sometimes fettering local initiative. Thus, although under the terms of the experiment the enterprises' rights in the utilization of material, financial, and manpower resources are extended, after the publication of instructions from the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Gosstroy, and the USSR State Bank, much remained as it was before. In particular, the use of the production development fund for retooling and modernization was made difficult.

In order to subordinate production to the consumers' interests, practice indicates that it is necessary to convert enterprises to real autonomous financing and radically change their relationship with ministries and planning organs.

In the opinion of B.I. Kolesnikov, director of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, many enterprises now feel that the level of centralization of planning and management has overstepped the optimium mark and is to some extent having a negative effect on the development of the national economy. The work of enterprises and associations is strictly regulated as regards the majority of indicators, 100 or more indicators, and not always in a well founded way. For instance, of the 28 varieties of output produced by the combine, only 13 go elsewhere. Yet the ministry plans the other 15 for us too, although this output is for internal consumption. Look how complicated the management of capital construction is.

There are 10 volumes of legislative acts alone. In the present form, firm tutelage from above holds back the initiative of the combine's collective and sometimes hampers work.

Alongside the transfer of enterprises onto full autonomous financing, it is proposed by O.V. Filatov, general director of the Svetlana Association (Leningrad), N.F. Khripunov, general director of the Minudobreniya Association (Voskresensk), L.V. Novozhilov, general director of the Polimir Association (Novopolotsk), and other speakers that it is expedient to improve the coordination among related sectors of the national economy. For instance, they said, it is expedient to unite the transport ministries, and also the electronics industry and instrument making. Proposals for stepping up the role of ministries as the headquarters of scientific and technical progress were also put forward.

In this connection the question of All-Union Industrial Associations must be examined. They now act as an intermediate link between the ministry and the enterprises, basically generating a stream of unnecessary paperwork. With the expansion of the enterprises' rights and responsibilities and their transfer to the principles of autonomous financing, new possibilities are opened up for better combining sector and territorial planning and management, reducing the management apparatus, and freeing it from paperwork.

The speeches of the conference participants often contained the idea that it is important to increase the responsibility and expand the rights of enterprise leaders and to free their hands for socialist enterprise and for the development of initiative in the labor collectives. Today, while being responsible for material assets worth millions of rubles, they sometimes do not have the right to independently spend a few hundred rubles on production needs.

At present a plant director is bound by all kinds of instructions and prescriptions. The time has come, the speakers noted, for a sharp increase in the leader's responsibility, too.

There was particular interest at the conference in the team leaders' remarks to the effect that in order to strengthen labor and production discipline and cultivate in the workers a sense of being the masters and production, it is necessary to fully develop the team forms of labor organization and incentives, to extend the workers' participation in production management, and to improve the system of incentives. The material position of management personnel must be made dependent on the end results, on the quantity and quality of output and the expenditure on producing it.

Thus what is needed is not petty, partial improvements in the economic machinery, but a comprehensive, all-around restructuring.

Much must be done for the further intensification of production in the agro-industrial complex. The level of technical equipment in its sectors is rising and large-scale measures have been adopted to strengthen the rural economy. Many farms are using their increased opportunities effectively and intelligently. Among them is the Kazminskiy Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray. The productivity per hectare increases every year here and income rises. Speaking of the experience of efficient management, Kolkhoz Chairman A.A. Shumskiy noted that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum created favorable conditions for creative initiative by workers in the countryside.

What enables the farm to progress confidently? A constant quest. They have introduced large-scale crop rotations and a sector management structure. All the arable farmers and stockmen have adopted the collective contract, which has given the teams great autonomy. Autonomous financing has penetrated every level of the economic machinery.

The system of work payment on this kolkhoz was of interest to the participants in the meeting. Wages depend directly on the size of the gross income. This indicator, as is known, depends not only on the harvest, but on the quality of output and the expenditure on producing it. Thus, every worker has an interest in reducing the prime cost and using resources economically. The conditions are created for real autonomous financing. When order was imposed on the farm by means of the contract system and autonomous financing, there was a sharp increase in labor productivity and machinery requirements fell.

"We often discuss with our comrades," N.I. Yukhno, team leader at the Zevety Ilicha Kolkhoz in Krasnodar Kray, said, "the question of whether our prosperity has always been earned by labor. In our region there are many examples where people on the most unprofitable farm live well, even better than on our farm, which is highly profitable. When people are living not on their income, but on credit, the worker's attitude to labor changes for the worse. The level of discipline and organization is reduced, and there is no real concern for end results. That is why real autonomous financing is so necessary -- not just formal, on paper, but the kind that makes every worker feel that he is master of the land."

The participants in the meeting noted that leaders and specialists are called upon to play a greater part in the introduction of the contract system and autonomous financing in the countryside. Some of them do not seek new forms of labor organization and payment and do not want to use economic management methods. A specialist's wages must be directly dependent on the end results. Then he will have a different attitude to the contract and will concern himself with it directly. This is no easy task; it requires a knowledge of economics, organizational qualities, and skill in dealing with people. Not everyone is ready for this. At the same time the introduction of the contract system and autonomous financing is a major step toward the further democratization of the entire sphere of agricultural production and is of tremendous significance for the development of people's labor and political activeness and for reinforcing their lively interest in their own production work.

The rural economy is substantially affected by the relationship between crop farmers and stockmen and their partners in the servicing organizations. In particular, it was noted at the meeting that it may be more advantageous for agricultural machinery to be repaired by those who actually use it or by the enterprises that produce it. Then there would be no need for additional cadres or capacities. It is only necessary to give the farms the spare parts and materials that the Selkhoztekhnika [Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] now has a "monopoly" of.

The links between sectors in the agro-industrial complex are still far from perfect. Frequently departmental interests prevail, and huge resources that are supposed to serve the fields or livestock units do not give the proper return.

Many participants in the meeting touched on this problem. What changes has the restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex brought to the countryside? How have the rayon agro-industrial associations and oblast association done?

"Unfortunately the agro-industrial associations have proved powerless to resolve many important questions," A.I. Dubko, chairman of the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodno Oblast, stated. "The rayon agro-industrial association is not yet justifying the hopes we pinned on it. Basically the rayon agro-industrial complex has not become an independent focus of planning and management, as was planned. The association council is not invested with the functions and powers that would enable it to plan the work of all organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex and distribute material and technical resources among them. Every department is still mainly concerned for its own interests."

Many organizations, A.I. Dubko went on, have been dreamed up. They do not help the rural workers, but hinder them in following the path of intensification. The land needs one master who can resolve questions of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production on a nondepartmental basis.

The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, the participants in the meeting noted, took the right course to improve economic relations within the agro-industrial complex However, much of what was planned has not been carried out, especially at the rayon level. It is above all the farms that suffer! The state suffers great losses. It is necessary to further strengthen the processing enterprises alongside the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to bring them closer to the fields and livestock units.

There is considerable interest in the experience of agro-industrial integration accumulated in Georgia. A single State Committee for Agricultural Production has been set up there on the basis of three former departments, the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Georgian Selkhoztekhnika.

"I believe this restructuring is for the best," G.A. Tsitlidze, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Georgia's Makharadzevskiy Rayon, said. "Before the creation of the new committee the rayon agro-industrial association was unable to eliminate departmental disunity, however hard it tried. Now the agro-industrial association has taken on management in full. We no longer need to waste time on getting the resources planned for us and trailing around offices in the servicing organizations. Moreover everything we need -- trucks, tractors, mixed feed, fuel -- is now delivered directly to the kolkhoz. The farm leaders are able to devote most of their working time to questions of production efficiency. Enterprises for the repair and operation of the machine and tractor pool, land reclamation and water resources administrations, and supply bases are now equal members of the rayon agro-industrial association. Everything is in its place: They exist for our benefit, not us for theirs, and everyone is equally responsible for the end results. That is what it means to manage the agro-industrial complex on a nondepartmental basis."

Many participants in the meeting dealt with the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, seeing it as the most important lever for transferring the national economy onto the track of intensification.

Great interest was generated by examples of the assimilation of mobile flexible technology at Moscow's Krasnyy Proletariy Association. Obsolete universal lathes here have been replaced by only half as much equipment, but it is more sophisticated than previously. Production has increased almost 50 percent. The meeting participants took a sympathetic attitude to association General Director O.A. Korolev's proposal to stop the production of inefficient universal lathes and organize their replacement with progressive models.

Problems of renewing equipment and retooling and modernizing enterprises were raised by V.P. Kabaidze, general director of the Ivanovo Lathe-Building Production Association, and L.V. Radyukevich, director of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. They advocated the strengthening of mutually advantageous ties between clients and machine-building enterprises, but, as was noted, initiative on the precise part of those who operate the equipment is also important. At the abovementioned Magnitogorsk combine there are examples where modernization of a number of units has been effected without major capital investment, mainly from internal resources.

The speeches noted the need to introduce scientific and technical innovations into practice more rapidly. It is far from always that they are utilized promptly, and a considerable share of the blame for this lies with ministries and departments.

Sometimes officials of parent scientific research institutes retard the introduction of innovations originating outside their institutes. A.A. Pokusa, general director of the Dnepropetrovskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod Production Association, discussed this, among other things. He proposed that sector institutes and design bureaus be incorporated more resolutely into production associations, where the scientific forces are closer to the problems facing enterprises.

It is a tremendous advantage for us, Ye.A. Varnachev, general director of the Uralmash Production Association, stressed, that the association has its own scientific research institute. This makes it possible to save time when designing and installing our equipment for a client. The first models of machines are assembled in an experimental shop.

V.M. Yerpylev, director of the Gidrougol Production Association's Nagornaya Mine (Kemerovo Oblast) described the obstacles impeding the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in the coal industry. There appear to be enough good machines here but they are designed on a fragmented basis with the result that they are not always technologically compatible and do not match, which leads to reduced labor productivity. A comprehensive approach to the matter would help to rectify the situation.

The introduction of new equipment is held back by the long time it takes to complete the documentation. The following example was cited: Development of the design for a wide-sweep cultivator took the Tselinogradselmash Association 3 years, but it took a whole 7 years to get it into production. To a considerable extent this happened because over 100 approvals had to be "collected" and the question had to be agreed on at many levels before permission for the association to produce the product was obtained. The result was that the machine was produced but it was already obsolete. Instances like this are intolerable, of course.

The economic saving generated must become an objective indicator of scientific and technical progress. V.V. Biblik, general director of the Kharkovskiy Traktornyy Zavod Production Association, urged accelerating the transition of sector scientific research institutes to financial autonomy so they have more of an interest in introducing new equipment and progressive technologies into production.

The participants in the meeting noted that it is necessary to develop and introduce an economic management system under which the updating of equipment and output would be advantageous for producers while the production of obsolete models would sharply reduce profit and also the collective's incentive funds and leaders' earnings levels every time.

When discussing the set of questions linked with the need to sharply improve product quality, the participants in the meeting dwelt on various aspects of this most important socioeconomic and political problem.

The growing need to more actively influence product quality through the use of effective material incentives was stressed. The speakers at the meetings said that more attention must be paid to raising the skill levels of engineers and technicians, as well as workers. This is an effective method for ensuring a stable high level of product quality. When resolving this question, more efficient use should be made of material incentives for the best engineers, designers, and draftsmen who work most creatively while simultaneously seeking to reduce the size of the administrative apparatus.

Many speakers focused attention on the need to improve specialists' working conditions. In particular, questions of further improving the quality of agricultural machinery were linked to the need for the more extensive automation of designers' and draftsmen's work places and the introduction of personal computers and other progressive equipment which would help the engineer to make use of all his creative potential for the purpose of improving product quality.

There are no secondary problems in the struggle for high quality. The general director of the Tselinogradselmash Production Association spoke of the need to strengthen cooperation among related enterprises in seeking a stable high technical standard of products and durability and reliability in agricultural machinery. He cited an example: Because metallurgical workers are not as yet providing the builders of agricultural machinery with enough high-strength metal sections, the association has to produce an unjustifiably inflated number of machines. Yet if the useful life of every seeder could be extended by just 1 year this would be equivalent to an increase in production of 16,000 units of such equipment per year.

To put it mildly, the quality of a number of kinds of equipment produced by many enterprises in the country does not satisfy consumers, as A.F. Veprev, director of the Nazarovskiy Sovkhoz in Krasnoyarsk Kray, put it. However, the farm leader had to use much more definite and sharp terms when he cited specific examples: Machine operators have to sort out from scratch every machine that the sovkhoz receives, and many of them do not get through a single season without repair.

The reason for the poor workmanship here is clear: Technological discipline is low at the manufacturing plants. However, there are also more alarming symptoms, for example the unjustified replacement -- in pursuit of sales growth -- of even successful models of equipment that are chaper than new ones. The farm leader described how rural working people have begun to receive a more expensive machine of a less successful design instead of a reliable and easily operated hay stacker. There is validity in the opinion he expressed: The struggle for high quality must obligatorily be based on the greatest exactingness and be waged without letup or indulgence.

The quality of light industry products is an acute question. By no means can Soviet people always find in the stores good quality, attractive, and fashionable clothing, footwear, furniture, household products, and domestic appliances.

The participants in the meeting listened with great attention to V.I. Parfenova, an integrated team leader at Ivanovo's F. Dzerzhinskiy Spinning and Weaving Factory. She put the matter forthrightly: Every light industry product must please and attract the consumer not only at exhibitions but also in the stores.

The solution to this problem requires the implementation of a number of substantial measures. What is particularly needed here is a more flexible and mobile system than what exists now for planning the work of the secotr's enterprises and also more specific and efficient organization of wholesale trade fairs and the implementation of measures aimed at developing labor collectives' creative initiative.

In the meeting participants' view, the main avenue of this work involves more highly motivated cooperation among related enterprises supplying light industry motivated cooperation among related enterprises supplying light industry with equipment, materials, and dyes. The quality of consumer goods depends directly on the contribution made by heavy industry sectors. As yet, their participation in the struggle to provide the domestic market with full supplies of products in mass demand cannot be deemed satisfactory. The brandmark of every Soviet enterprise must be an indication of high product quality. The prestige of the label "made in the USSR" must be enhanced.

The precision lathes manufactured at the Ivanovo Production Association are appreciated and therefore bought in many industrially developed countries and Soviet tractors are in use on various continents. High technical sophistication and quality in Soviet products is also stimulated by work on foriegn markets and open competition with foreign firms.

As the meeting participants noted, definite successes have been achieved in developing Soviet exports, but this highlights even more the shortfalls and defects which must be implacably combated by making effective use of the reserves that our economy and society posses for this purpose. The Soviet national economy must sharply improve the product quality situation on an expeditious basis and raise quality to the level of present-day requirements. Working people in all sectors are prepared to devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to resolve the task that has been set. This is clearly evidenced by the businesslike mood of production workers, who take a state-mindedly broad view of this problem: The question at issue concerns the quality and style of all our creative work. All the participants in the meeting expressed this attitude.

The struggle for high product quality, the speakers said, is inseparable from the establishment of a precise labor rhythm, the elimination of last-minute rush work, and strict observance of technological discipline in every sector of production. It is equally important to improve the expertise and skills of workers, technicians, and engineers in every way. Good, high-quality work must be fittingly encouraged. By contrast, every collective must be implacable when it comes to instances of a negligent attitude, carelessness, and poor workmanship. The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that our industry and agriculture will cope successfully with the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan in the course of the socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

CPSU POLITBURO HOLDS REGULAR MEETING 11 APRIL

LD111958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Here is a report, "In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee."

At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report from Ministers Mesyats and Vasilyev, and Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, on preparations for and the progress of the spring sowing within the country.

It was noted at the meeting that this year's weather conditions demand that spring field work be conducted rapidly, with a high level of organization and with maximum application of effort. These circumstances require the efficient tackling of all matters concerning material and technical support for spring sowing; the raising of the organizational role of agro-industrial associations and of the workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and scientific institutions; and the active utilization of front-ranking experience.

The Politburo made it incumbent on the heads of ministries and departments, as well as local party, administrative, and economic bodies, to take measures to eliminate existing shortcomings; to efficiently tackle matters affecting the timely execution of spring sowing at a high qualitative level; to steadfastly raise the level of organizational and mass political work in striving for the consistent introduction of intensive land husbandry systems, team contracting, and financial autonomy, and to mount socialist competition among land husbandry workers on an even broader scale.

It is the duty of party organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists, and Communists and Komsomol members to do excellent spring field work, thus laying a good foundation for an abundant harvest in the final year of the 5-year plan period.

The Politburo considered the issue of accelerating the development of the material and technical base of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

During discussion of this question, attention was drawn to the fact that the targets associated with the creation of capacities for storing and processing agricultural output, which were set by the food program, are being met slowly, that food industry machine building is lagging behind planned targets, and that the technical reequipment of the food branches of the economy is falling behind. This is leading to substantial losses and incomplete utilization of grown and procured products.

A CPSU Central Committee decision on this question defines the tasks of the relevant ministries, departments, and organizations under them for the development of the construction, technical reequipment, and modernization of processing enterprises; full utilization of the existing production base; more careful processing and reduction of losses of raw material; and for increasing production and improving the quality of food products. Measures have been outlined to increase the effectiveness of the utilization of capital investments and to concentrate the necessary material and financial resources for the construction and commissioning of capacities at enterprises of the processing industry.

It was stressed that the central committees of the union republic Communist Party's and the party kraykoms and obkoms should keep these matters under their unremitting supervision, make the managers of enterprises strictly accountable for maintaining a high level of organization and order at work, take measures to utilize on a wide scale the latest achievements of science and to improve the working and everyday conditions of workers, and support in every manner possible the initiative of working collectives for increasing the output of food products.

The Politburo discussed and expressed support for proposals from fishery collectives for setting up a unified fishery collective system headed by an All-Union Association of Fishery Collectives with an elective board. The establishment of an association of this kind, structured according to the principles of collective democracy, will make it possible to improve the activities of fishery cooperatives [deyatelnost rybolovetskoy kooperatsii]; to widen the utilization of the achievements of science and technology in catching fish and in providing fish products; to strengthen consistently the economy of fishery collectives; to perfect the planning and organization of production, earnings, and allocation of profits; and to strengthen intra-collective accounting, production, and labor discipline.

The Politburo meeting examined the question of the acceleration of the economic and social development of the Tuva ASSR. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted on this issue provides for the development of industrial production in the autonomous republic based on the use of minerals and on a further increase in the output of agricultural products and in their processing.

Measures were outlined to increase the commissioning of residential housing, general education schools, kindergartens, and health and cultural facilities. Approval was given to an initiative of party and administrative organizations from 14 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR concerning the construction by way or "patronage assistance" of residential housing and production, social and cultural facilities in the Tuva ASSR. A proposal from the Komsomol Central Committee for the dispatch of student construction detachments to the Tuva ASSR in the 1986-1990 period was adopted.

The Politburo heard a report on Comrade Gorbachev's conversation with O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress; Comrade Gromyko's conversation with a delegation of the House of Representatives; and the exchange of views this delegation had at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The positive significance of the active political dialogue held with the delegation and the considerable significance of contacts in the parliamentary sphere was noted as one of the elements of the activation of Soviet-U.S. relations.

It was reaffirmed quite categorically that the Soviet leadership desires to see relations between the USSR and the United States returned to the track of normal and mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the improvement of the international situation as a whole. To achieve this end, political will is required on both sides. The Soviet Union has such a will, and it hopes that the U.S. side will also show such a will.

The Politburo stressed the paramount significance of the task of strengthening the security of the Soviet people and the other peoples of the world, halting the nuclear arms race, and preventing it in space. It is these objectives that guide the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks on these issues with the United States.

The Soviet Union's proposals for halting even now all activity to create weapons for space, for freezing stragegic nuclear armaments, and for halting the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and the buildup of the USSR's countermeasures are dictated by a desire for the earliest attainment of these goals and the creation of the most favorable conditions possible for an accord on the reduction of nuclear armaments.

The same noble objectives are served by the goodwill gesture made by the Soviet Union -- its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe. The Soviet leadership puts a high value on the approval that has met this peace-loving and constructive step by the USSR in many countries of the world and expresses its bewilderment at the negative reaction to it by the U.S. Administration.

There was discussion of the results from the talks held by Comrades Gromyko and Vorotnikov with Clark, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs. It was noted that between the Soviet Union and Canada, cooperation is successfully developing to mutual advantage in the trade-economic, scientific-technical, and other spheres, in information exchange and consultations on a number of foreign policy problems. There are firm tendencies toward further expanding and deepening all these forms of good-neighborly relations, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and normalizing the international situation as a whole.

Discussing the results of talks held between Comrade Gromyko and Van den Broek, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, it was noted that in the present international situation the Netherlands, as well as a number of other West European countries, could play a more constructive role in lessening the nuclear missile threat, if only they demonstrated a considered and realistic approach to the question of freezing, and subsequent reduction, of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This concerns, in particular, espedcially Washington's plans to site missiles on the territory of the Netherlands.

The meeting of the Central Committee Politburo reviewed and adopted decisions on a number of other questions related to the home life and international policy of our country.

EDITORIAL VIEWS GRAIN FARMERS' SPRING TASKS

PM111417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Country's Grain Field"]

[Text] And so the grain grower's hour has come: Spring is calling him to the fields. Each day is linked with age-old concerns: not to let the deadlines slip by, to preserve moisture in the soil, to carry out the sowing on time and to a high agrotechnical standard, and to feed the crops. The mild weather has come later than usual this year, and that has added to the farmer's concerns. However, if matters are well organized many farms can succeed in coping with all urgent work on time.

In our country there are no fields to vie with the grain fields -- they cover about 120 million hectares. Special attention is paid to them. Grain production is a key problem. The workers of the agro-industrial complex are doing a lot to develop this very important sector and transfer it to an intensive footing. Many farms of Belorussia, Stavropol, and Krasnodar Krays, and Tula, Kharkov, Cherkassy, and Crimean Oblasts and a number of other oblasts are steadily increasing their grain production. Everywhere there are kolkhozes and sovkhozes for which good annual grain harvests have become the norm.

However, as a whole the sector is still not fully meeting the national economy's grain requirements. In a number of places grain production is unstable, although the experience of leading workers convinces us that despite the whims of the weather today the farmer can obtain stable harvests. Many farms of Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, the Povolzhye, and Central Chernozem are failing to cope with this task. During the current 5-year plan grain production has declined in some places.

The grain grower's arsenal includes scientifically and practically tested methods of raising steady harvests. For instance, where people have embarked in earnest on the assimilation of zonal arable farming methods that take full account of local natural and economic conditions, the yield per hectare increases and fertility is enhanced. However, the land is still not used skillfully and on a scientific basis everywhere. For instance, the importance of crop rotations has been underestimated on a number of farms of Moldavia and Ryazan and Yaroslavl Oblasts. Areas sown to grain are sometimes reduced on the pretext of putting the crop structure in order. In places the effectiveness of fallow land is low: Often these areas do not receive sufficient fertilizers, are tilled belatedly, and become overgrown with weeds. The struggle against soil erosion and plant diseases and pests is not being waged actively everywhere. The return from the fertilizers applied is still low. We cannot tolerate these facts.

The yield from reclaimed land must be considerably increased. On some farms they are sown to unproductive crops and intensive strains are underused. One-third of kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvest an average of less than 22 quintals [per hectare] from irrigated fields. It is essential to include the maximum quanity of grain crops, including corn, in irrigated crop rotations and to increase their yield everywhere. Secondary, after-harvest, and companion sowings -- an important reserve for increasing the production of forage and groat crops -- must be used more widely.

In embarking on the application of top-dressing to the winter crops, grain growers are noting that those sectors that have assimalated intensive technologies have survived the cold better than the others. They will now be used on almost 17 million hectares. Tens of thousands of machine operators and agronomists have been trained in the new methods.

It is important now that the resources earmarked for the programmed harvests should be used for their intended purpose, producing a good yield. This is within the powers above all of contracting collectives operating on a financially autonomous basis. The grain growers are hoping for aid from the machine builders, who are called on rapidly to set up the production of equipment with a consideration for the use of intensive methods.

Alongside the improvement of each hectare's productivity it is necessary to improve the quality of grain. In recent years procurements of strong, valuable, and durum wheats have declined, especially in Bashkiria, Altay Kray, and Kustanay, Rostov, and Novosibirsk Oblasts. Many agricultural organs tolerate the fact that sowings of durum wheat are being reduced. Sometimes farms and agro-industrial association councils cannot find a common language with the USSR Ministry of Procurements Enterprises, and this also affects purchases of high-quality grain. The range is also uninspiring. Matters are being put to rights somewhat with regard to rye, corn, and peas, it is true, but the production of groat crops, especially buckwheat, continues to be low. Procurements discipline is sometimes poor.

The grain field demands that scientists display more initiative and creative quest. In a number of places the details of zonal agrotechnics must be specified and the assimilation of soil protection systems in steppe regions must be accelerated. The selecters have presented practical workers with many promising strains. It is essential to introduce them more vigorously and to reduce the time taken for them to progress from experimental plot to field. Grain growers expect strains of wheat and other crops designed for intensive technologies that have a high yield and are resistant to lodging, disease, and pests. Corn growers need more early-ripening and middle-ripening hybrids. The V.I. Lenin All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and its regional branches and zonal institutes must increase the fruitfulness of research and look more deeply into problems of the grain economy.

Spring is soon over. Harmony and precision in the sowing campaign largely depend on the efficiency of agro-industrial association specialists. In directing field work the rayon agro-industrial associations must seek to link the partners' efforts together precisely. Land reclamation workers, agrochemists, "Selkhozetkhnika" repair workers, and procurement workers -- they are all obliged to make a substantial contribution to the end result. The departments' interests must be subordinated to the common task: resolutely raising the productivity of every hectare sown to grain. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture is called on to step up its influence on the state of affairs in the leading sector.

Work is being launched everywhere on the grain fields. The Communists are setting an example in grain growers' competition for a good harvest. The programs of developing grain production are the focus of many party committees' attention. They are heading work to transfer the sector to an intensive footing and are forming modern economic thinking in rural workers. It is essential to analyze in depth the reasons for former blunders and to take every step to ensure that proper order exists everywhere on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz grain fields.

The labor of the man who grows the grain is honorable labor. The more generous the grain fields, the richer the country and the more successfully the food program put forward by the party is implemented. Honorably fulfilling the plans of the concluding year of the 5-year plan and giving the country more grain means worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

KUNAYEV PARTICIPATES IN KAZAKH ACADEMY SESSION

LD111648 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A session of the annual general meeting of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences was held in Alma Ata today. Tasks to implement the decisions of the party on accelerating scientific and technological progress, increasing the effectiveness of research, and reducing the time for introducing the achievements of science into production, were discussed. Taking part in the work of the meeting was Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS REGISTER 'MAJOR' DISCOVERY

LD112103 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- One and the same chemical element in the Mendeleyev periodic table, for instance, oxygen, may possess magnetic and non-magnetic nuclei of atoms, which alters its properties, according to Soviet scientists. Substance behaves differently during a chemical reaction under the same conditions -- temperature, pressure and humidity -- precisely due to the magnetic properties of the atomic nuclei. The speed of reactions may grow one hundred times wherever there are magnetic nuclei.

This work by a group of scientists was registered as a major scientific discovery today at the State Committee of the USSR for Inventions and Discoveries.

Professor Anatoliy Buchachenko, in an interview with a TASS correspondent, said that it is much more important to differentiate substances not by isotopes, as done previously, but by the magnetization of atomic nuclei. There are gauges capable of recording their magnetization and selecting the substance accordingly.

The researchers believe that their discovery will be widely used in medicine, chemical industry, in the analysis of various natural objects, in geology. The discovery makes it possible to handle in a new way the problems of the origination of deposits of minerals, specifically oil, gas, ores, etc, and, therefore, of prospecting for them. Relying on the notions, it is possible to predict more accurately the evolution of meteoritic substance.

Today's discovery made by the Soviet scientists is the 300th since 1957, when the first discovery was registered in the USSR. The State Committee of the USSR for Inventions and Discoveries annually registers 12-14 works in all spheres of knowledge. The greatest number of discoveries was made in recent years by physicists. Among the authors are not only renowned academicians, but also young scientists.

HEAD OF COSMONAUT TRAINING CENTER INTERVIEWED

LD120317 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The main guideline of the development of Soviet cosmonautics is the creation of long-term orbital stations with replaceable crews -- these unique scientific laboratories and future interplanetary terminals. This has been stated in a TASS interview by the head of the Soviet Cosmonauts' Training Centre Vladimir Shatolov.

TEXT He pointed out that starting from the flight of Yuriy Gagarin, the tasks set before the crew were getting ever more complicated with every flight. New valuable information is obtained. Participants in the latest 237-day expedition, the longest one of all, implemented a vast program of scientific, technical, medical and biological research on board the "Salyut-7" station which provided a lot of interesting data for astronomers, geneticists, biologists and technologists.

The study of our planet with the help of spacecraft and apparatuses has already created by today a whole branch of modern science -- space geology, V. Shatalov said further.

According to specialists, we have saved millions of roubles thanks to the use of space technology, V. Shatalov underlined. Cosmonauts render assistance in geological exploration, the development of water resources, the prevention of soil erosion. Cosmonautics has considerably increased the inflow of new scientific data.

The utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes promises great advantages to mankind, he stressed. Instruments and apparatuses of gigantic dimensions can be created in conditions of weightlessness. Thus, the maximum diametre of a telescope mirror on the earth is 6 m. If the diametre is greater, the mirrow sags because of its own weight. One can easily imagine what can be the dimensions of the telescopes installed at orbital stations.

Scientists have already started thinking over the creation of solar power plants in space, the extraction of the more valuable raw materials on other planets. One could say that it resembles science fiction. However, cosmonautics itself once was the sphere of science fiction.

The head of the Soviet Cosmonauts' Training Centre especially stressed the peaceful orientation of the Soviet space program. He recalled that representatives of nine countries of the socialist community, as well as France and India, had made orbital flights together with Soviet cosmonauts. Our foreign colleagues could see for themselves that Soviet space technology was intended for peaceful studies.

Vladimir Shatalov pointed out once again that outer space should be a zone of peace and international cooperation. Scientists from various countries should tackle serious problems of space exploration together, and not separately. In this case there will emerge an opportunity to use the best that each country possesses.

BRIEFS

UPDATING TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT -- A quasi-electronic [kvasielektronnaya] inter-city telephone exchange has been put into service in Kharkov Oblast. It has enabled all inhabitants of the oblast's rural rayons to communicate with many cities of the USSR without a prior request call. High quality, reliability, and speed of connection have been ensured by electronic equipment with programmed control. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, several telephone exchanges covering more than 50,000 numbers have been put into operation in Kharkov alone, and the level of automating telephone communications in the republic has reached 88 percent. This was possible owing to the application of the most up-to-date equipment, the construction of hundreds of kilometers of telephone lines, the commissioning of new telephone exchanges, and the modernization of existing ones. In the next 5-year plan, Soviet-made quasi-elec tronic and electronic equipment will for the most part ensure the further development of inter-city communications in the republic. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1045 GMT 28 Mar 85 AU]

EDITORIAL ON ARMED FORCES' WWII, CURRENT ROLE

PM110957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Great Feat of the Liberating Army"]

[Excerpts] In the 40 years separating us from the great victory, the Soviet Union has performed and continues to perform its internationalist duty with honor as it did during the war. It has invariably supported and continues to support the peoples struggling against the imperialist policy of aggression and hegemonism and for peace, freedom, democracy, and social progress. The first precept of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum emphasized, is to cherish and comprehensively strengthen the fraternal friendship with our closest friends and allies -- the countries of the great socialist community.

The recent friendly meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and party and state leaders from the Warsaw Pact countries confirmed their united approach to the topical questions then under discussion. The exchange of opinions that took place during that meeting will help to further develop and improve the fraternal countries' comprehensive ties and their close cooperation in the political, ideological, defense, and other spheres. Economic cooperation aimed at socialist integration within the CEMA framework is expanding. The socialist community has the necessary potential for continuing to strengthen socialism's positions in the world arena and intensifying its actions aimed at preventing nuclear war. The Warsaw Pact, a reliable instrument for safeguarding peace, will continue to play an important role in this matter.

This is particularly important at a time when a terrible threat hangs over mankind through the fault of the reactionary forces of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. Washington is gambling on strength and makes no secret of that. It is gambling on a superior strength that would subordinate the rest of the world to America. In America, diplomacy and negotiation are literally subordinated to missiles and bombers.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that unless the arms race is curbed now it could move into a qualitatively new phase in which uncontrollable processes will begin. However, the situation is being complicated by the reactionary imperialist forces' premeditated actions aimed at undermining international confidence and aggravating confrontation in all spheres. The United States and its allies in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc are resorting to military threats and overt interference in the affairs of independent states.

Thinking back to the World War II years and their timeless lessons, sober-minded people realize that the main lesson of those years is that we must fight against war to prevent it from breaking out. That is how the Soviet Union, the other countries of the great socialist community, and the world's peace-loving forces act. The heavy losses suffered for the sake of victory over the enemy 40 years ago were not in vain. True to their internationalist duty, Soviet people and the servicemen of the USSR's Armed Forces are making every effort to protect and increase socialism's gains and to place insuperable obstacles in the way of imperialism's aggressive adventurist actions.

The noble image of the Soviet serviceman, the courageous fighter for freedom and the happiness of all peoples, is impressed on the memory of all honorable people. That is the image of the serviceman of the Soviet land today: a patriot and internationalist, reliably protecting his motherland from its enemies' aggressive intrigues and defending peace and the security of peoples together with his brothers-in-arms -- the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

MARSHAL SHESTOPALOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

PM051604 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Report by N. Kusher: "Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Excerpts] A scientific-practical conference of the USSR Defense Ministry construction and billeting organs' leading personnel has been held at the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate, delivered a report entitled "The Communist Party -- The Inspirer and Organizer of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War." Colonel General K. Vertelov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Construction and Troop Billeting, delivered a report on the military construction workers' contribution to the victory over the enemy.

Engineering Troops Marshal N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and troop billeting, summed up the results of the conference.

KOLDUNOV ATTENDS AIR DEFENSE TROOPS DAY MEETING

LD112314 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the capital's public and the men of the capital's garrison, devoted to Air Defense Troops Day, was held in Moscow today.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Aviation Koldunov, the commander-in-chief of Air Defense troops and USSR deputy defense minister. [Video shows Koldunov at rostrum. Shown seated in the front row, from left to right of screen are Koldunov, Petrov, Kulikov, two unidentified men in civilian clothes, Tolubko, unidentified man in civilian clothes. Those seated in rear rows all unidentified]

Those taking part in the meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Air Defense troops, in a unified combat formation with the servicemen of other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, will continue to reliably guard the great gains of socialism.